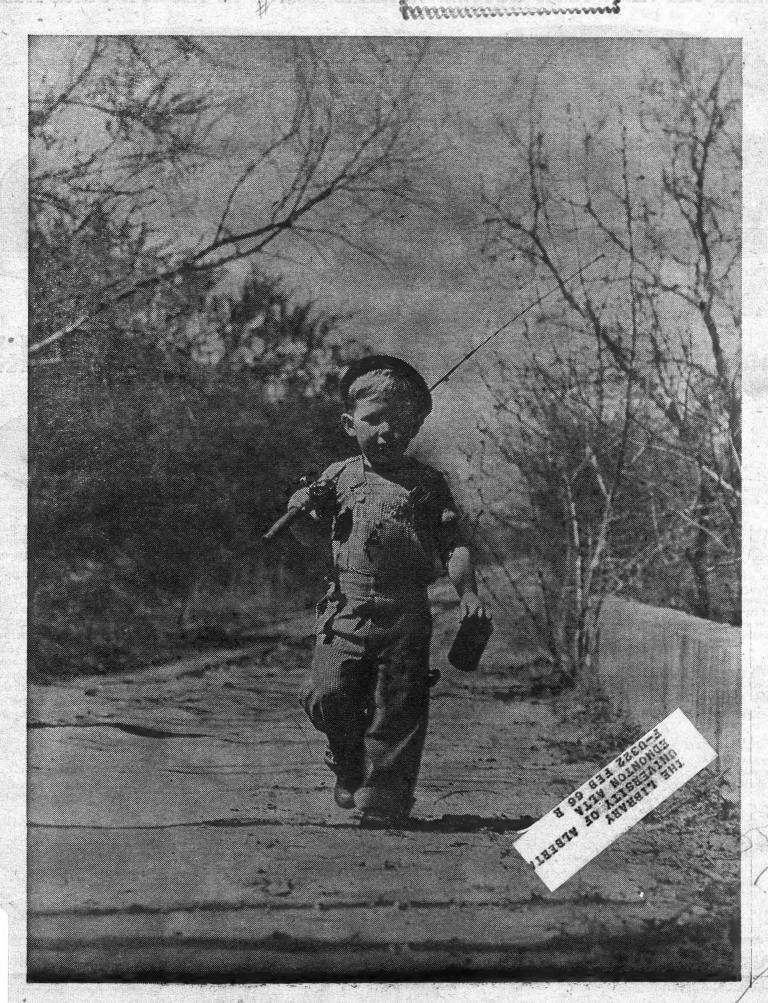
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Farm and Ranch

May, 1951

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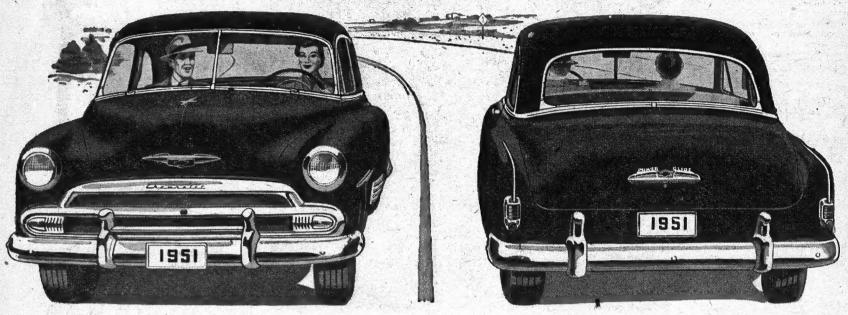
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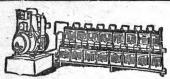
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Two kids!



Photo by Clemso...

The Farm and Ranch Review

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Native pastures repay protection

T is recognized generally that spring protection of pasture will increase yields and maintain stands. Protection until mid-May helps, protection until June 1st is very good, but if the highest yields are desired, protection should be continued until after mid-June. This is a late date in the season, but records show that native grass-lands which are protected until then will almost double the yield of those which are grazed from early May.

The best way to give spring protection to native grasslands is to provide a crested wheatgrass pasture for early season grazing. A minimum of two acres per animal is suggested, although three or more acres

per animal will be needed dur-ing dry spring seasons when growth is slow.

Spring use of crested wheatgrass and summer use of native grass pastures is the most effective method known at present to increase carrying capacity and build up pasture reserves on native grasslands.

'I Saw . . . "

Our kitchen window over-looks the garden. One morning on glancing out I saw in the bean patch what appeared to be a beanstalk with two large leaves walking down between two rows of beans. On going out I found a mole had been carrying it along as you would an umbrella. I caught the mole an umpresse.
later in a trap.
Mrs. J. Bowd.

Treherne, Man.





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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Who cares about inflation? Certainly not the minister of finance!

THE one fact which stands out above all others in the Abbott budget is the absence of the usual trappings of economic theory. If this is a sign that the theorists are being eclipsed in Ottawa it is both good and bad. In the past, there have been grounds for suspicion that budgets were worked out in the ivory towers of the East Block and the Bank of Canada, that ministers of finance were but stooges for the brain trust. To the extent that Mr. Abbott has moved away from that sort of thing it is all to the good.

It is essential to democracy that not only budgets but all other Government policy should be made by the elected representatives of the people. Advisors who are paid to advise are essential to the operation of our system. It is only when they move into vacuums left by weak ministers, and become invisible governments, that they become a menace to the system. Anyone who knows our minister of finance will recognize this as his budget. It is the budget of a practical man whose approach to his problem is: We need so much money. Let's get it. Let's get it quickly, as painlessly as possible and with the least amount of uproar!

Thus the higher bites in the hidden taxes. Taxes deducted from income create continual animosity while taxes.

The Big hidden in retail prices do not.

Bites True, the people pay more by reason of sales and excise taxes than they would if the Government raised the same amount of money through direct taxes. The sales taxes are inequitable inasmuch as the rich pay the same as the poor. But they produce the revenue and that in the final analysis is what the minister of finance is required to do.

But it is important to understand that there is nothing evil in economic theories by themselves. Without some sort of theoretical basis there can be no rational budgeting of public monies. Our complaint has been not that the Government has been too theoretical in its approach but that its theories have been mainly moonshine.

After a decade of jittery worrying about inflation, the Government, in the Abbott budget, turns its back on the problem. Not only does it contain no positive anti-inflation measures, in its very nature it creates inflationary forces. Its sales tax increases and other taxes will force prices up. Money in search of goods does not hibernate because some articles are priced beyond reach. The money that would have been spent on cars or refrigerators may very well go into food and clothes and housing. The pressure of this spending is not removed by these taxes, it is only diverted in other directions.

The one way in which inflation can be

held in check is by a vast increase in production. The budget contains not a single means by which production of anything can be increased.

Where it touches the problem at all it is in the restrictions it imposes on production.

Here we come to the most important question that the Abbott budget raises — what is production? Because Ottawa is in Ontario and next door to Quebec, Ottawa thinks in industrial terms. This is the great industrial wedge of Canada. This is where they manufacture all our non-food consumption goods. You are never out of sight of factories, so you think in terms of factories.

But the milk of the inflation coconut is not factory goods but food. High food prices are continual sources of complaint at factory workers' dinner tables. They get transmitted into demands for higher wages, which create higher prices, which make it imperative for producers to get more for their products. A slight increase in prices to producers is translated into a whopping retail price boost as the middle-men all down the line take their cuts.

So in order to stem this spiral of inflation we have to produce more food. But instead of producing more beef Search and pork, more hens and eggs, in Vain more vegetables, more dairy products; we are producing less. Why? That is the \$64 question. That is what Ottawa should be desperately concerned about. But you will search in vain throughout Mr. Abbott's budget for any indication that the Government is even aware that this problem exists. Certainly no encouragement is given

in this budget to any producer to go out and increase his production.

The tragedy is that there is really an easy solution to this production problem. That is to change our income tax laws so that people are encouraged to take risks. Fear of losing their capital is one thing that keeps farmers from going into livestock at today's prices. So they stay out of livestock, meat is not produced and prices continue to rise

If our farmers were given the same concession that industry gets in accelerated depreciation of capital invested to boost production, there would be an incentive to spend money to increase production. Instead there are deliberate steps taken to reduce production. Consider the case of a farmer who has outside income. Under the new regulations, if he loses money on his farm through crop failure, frost, hail or other acts of God, that loss cannot be offset against his outside income.

In the United States, the law gives all taxpayers the right to deduct, from their income, any losses sustained in

Developing searching for or developing Resources natural resources. In Canada none of these losses are deductible, so Americans pour into Canada to develop our resources and Canadians watch idly from the sidelines. The greatest natural resources of this country are its productive farm lands. Because no encouragement is given to farmers to conserve and improve their soils, productivity is falling at an alarming rate. But because Ottawa thinks only of factories when it thinks of production, it ignores this problem completely. Why? Because, in the main, the Government's advisors don't want the headaches that would come with sensible changes in the income tax regulations. They have got themselves

The stock alibi in Ottawa today, used whenever any sensible change in the income tax laws is suggested, is "it would create a frightful problem administratively." So the future of the country is being sacrificed on the altar of a deep-rutted expediency. While our whole taxation system cries out for a general overhaul, Ottawa settles for a couple of loops of haywire around the accelerator.

into a bureaucratic rut that is deep, familiar,

and hence altogether comfortable.

Just to keep the record straight

ON our letters page you'll find a contribution from Miss Sophie Schab of Bittern Lake, Alta. It covers a number of points made by a dozen other teachers. Moreover, it sets out very clearly the very situation about which we complained in our first editorial.

Miss Schab might well be the typical country school teacher, energetic, intelligent, conscientious and hard working. She has the most difficult of all tasks, teaching a multi-grade, one-roomed school. But she labors under a number of misapprehensions that are common to the craft. She believes that a person who has a college degree is a better teacher than one who has not. So she is working early and late to achieve that degree.

This might be called the great illusion among teachers. Some of our best teachers have college degrees. So have some of our worst. A degree by itself does not make a good doctor, lawyer, preacher or editor.

The greatest editor Canada ever produced never got to college. Other fine editors have Oxford degrees. The most genuinely learned man we ever met never got out of public school, one of the stupidest was a graduate of two universities. Real learning only begins when our formal education is completed.

The teachers' unions, however, have succeeded in making the possession of a college degree the only key that will open the way for promotion and pay. So the more ambitious young teachers get up early and stay up late for a degree. Because the union members have already grabbed off all the best teaching berths, the only ones open to them are the country schools.

Teaching our children in these schools is not an end in itself, it is a means to an end, an apprenticeship through which they must go in order to ultimately escape into a better school in town. But in all the propaganda of the teachers' union, this is the class of teacher that is always held up as the example of the dire straits of teachers.

(Continued on page 6)

Farm and Ranch Editorials

Our uninformed editors ignored the wheat growers' case

SOMEONE once said that an informed public was Democracy's greatest bulwark. That is not only true; it is obviously true. Informing the public is a great industry in this country, it employs thousands of people with many millions invested in plant, machinery and paper. But when we contemplate the spectacle that the city newspapers of Canada made of themselves in connection with the final payment under the British contracts, we blanch with embarrassment. If the writing that was done by Canadian editors on this question comes under the heading of informing the public, God save Democracy!

The performance was disgraceful from beginning to end. Before any editor can undertake to inform others, he must first inform himself of the facts. It is always possible for editors to be misinformed. But to be uninformed is inexcusable. It denotes a complete neglect of the primary function of an editor. Seldom before on any major issue has the comment of newspapers been as uninformed.

The wheat marketing problem had been a continuing one for five years. Because wheat bulks so large in the Canadian economy, any newspaper which pretends to have an editorial page cannot afford to ignore the subject. But because the editors were so busy reorganizing the world, they had no time for such prosaic subjects as wheat. It was something that only concerned a few thousand farmers away out west. The final payment argument burst upon them like a rocket from Mars.

(Continued from page 5)

The union knows very well that if it can get the wages of these teachers boosted, all other teachers' wages will go up proportionately. All that is orthodox unionism. The railway unions always make their demands on the basis of the lowest paid workers on the railways. They know that in this way they can obtain public sympathy. A 10-per-cent increase in wages for the fellow on the bottom may mean \$3.50 a week for a \$35 worker, and \$7.50 a week for the boys in the higher brackets. We don't object to the teachers' union doing what every other union does. We just don't like their superior attitude.

It does seem to us, however, that a clear distinction should be made between the rural teachers who have settled permanently into a teaching career in the country, and those who are simply using the country schools as a stepping stone to a college degree. The former are entitled to much higher wages than the latter. They are real assets to their communities, should be recognized as such and treated as such.

Or, let's put it this way: The country teachers who devote all their attention to the job of teaching are worth more than those who are pre-occupied with the apprenticeship studies that will get them, simultaneously, a college degree and a one-way ticket out of the community.

When Western farm leaders appeared at Ottawa to press their case upon the Government, a case that was so unanswerable that a payment of \$65,000,000 out of the public treasury was approved, the editors grabbed for a catch-phrase.

"Hah," they snorted, "a farm lobby. Another assault by greedy western farmers on the taxpayers of this country!"

So, regardless of their political leanings, the editors reacted almost as a man to attack the payments. Their attack was not the reasoned approach of educated men who carefully balance the facts. It was the slick trick of turning phrases, conjuring up bogies, giving the city people the kind of stuff they wanted to read.

In extenuation, they may plead that they rely on their Ottawa correspondents to inform them on such questions. The performance of the Ottawa press gallery was on a par with that of the editors. The Gallery, ignoring the facts, smelled only a cabinet crisis, had Mr. Gardiner retired into the Senate. It got involved in a fictitious mire of personalities and ignored the basic problem.

If the newspapers are content to act the buffoon on so vital a public issue, that is their business. But if in the process they seriously undermine the unity of this country that is the business of all Canadians. We are faced in this country today with a great external threat to our existence. Within months or years we may be engaged in a global war. Food is a weapon of war. But it is also a weapon of peace. The people who produce food are every bit as important to both the struggle for peace, and the struggle for victory in war, as the people who produce the arms and planes in our factories.

To create internal strife, to divide our population, to create animosity where there should be co-operation and understanding, is to weaken this country as it cannot afford to be weakened. That has been the effect of the uninformed writing on the wheat question. Western farmers, who willingly did a yeoman wartime job of production, who took less for their products than they were justified in demanding, were held up to ridicule and contempt. They were cast as characters motivated only by greed, interested only in rooking the taxpayer.

What will be the reaction of the farmers to this performance? Surely the human reaction will be that regardless of their case they can expect neither sympathy nor understanding from the rest of Canada. Let that idea become bitterly enough entrenched and the urban workers will discover how grievously they have been misled by their newspapers.

Perhaps the fault here lies in part with our wheat producers themselves. Perhaps if they had done what they are now accused of doing, maintaining a vigorous lobby in Ottawa, they could have got their case across to some newspapers and some editors. Perhaps if they understood better

how public opinion is moulded in this country they might have taken a hand in the moulding. Above all, we wish that farmer leaders would stop acting like statesmen and get mad occasionally.

We've got a case. It is up to us to see that the Canadian people understand our case. Everytime some anti-farmer orator sounds off from his platform of ignorance, he ought to get his ears pinned back, and pinned back hard. We have had two examples of the kind of reception our case will get from Canadian newspapers. One is margarine. The other is wheat. We'll have another one any day now in connection with beef

When there was an embargo against the shipment of beef to the United States, meat prices were much lower. So more and more we hear suggestions that the solution of the meat price problem is to re-impose an embargo on cattle shipments to the U.S. That's the safe sort of issue that city newspapers like to get their teeth into. It will help circulation and it will appeal to their readers. That such action will result in herd slaughtering and a much greater meat shortage later would never occur to them. Just as it never occurred to them that margarine would cause a reduction of production of butter and higher butter prices.

But unless we miss our guess, the livestock growers are next on the list. If they get busy now perhaps they can profit from the treatment meted out to the wheat growers. And perhaps, if the wheat growers have not been completely soured by the wheat agreement performance, they can start to do some long range thinking about influencing the public opinion of this country. To leave their case to uninformed editors is demonstrably disastrous.

We kant spel eether!

A FEW issues ago we got to sounding off on spelling. Under the malign influence of the learned Doctors of Education who got control of our departments of education, a new system of teaching was introduced. On paper, their theory of modern education was just about the most wonderful ever devised. It had but a single defect. It didn't work. The result was an appalling collapse in Young Canada's ability to spell, do simple arithmetic or speak without doing violence to the English language.

We said all that.

What happened? The roof fell in. It almost seemed as if everybody connected with the Farm and Ranch went out to demonstrate that spelling was a lost art. The paper came out with the most frightful mistakes, not only typographical errors, but plain, ordinary, stupid mistakes in spelling. As everything that appears in print is proofread two, three and four times, a lot of people could be blamed. Our own explanation is that the educationists have put a "hex" on us, cast us under an evil spell.

This, then, is an abject appeal to the educationists to call off their dogs and uncast their evil spell. Free us from their "hex" and we'll promise to leave them and their theories strictly alone in the future.

Should we recognize Red China? Canada seems to think so

By BEN MALKIN

BY the time the Canadian Special Force sailed for Korea, General MacArthur had returned to the United States, and the debate as to whether President Truman was right or wrong in firing him was in full swing. The Canadians, therefore, sailed with a full appreciation of the issues involved in the Korean campaign, and a better opportunity to know what they were fighting for than any troops who had gone before them.

The overt action for which General MacArthur was relieved of his command was his persistence in going over the head of President Truman, and appealing to American public opinion for support of his, MacArthur's, policies. The actual policies over which Truman and MacArthur split can be briefly stated:

MacArthur thought that the way to meet Communist aggression in Korea, and potential Communist aggression in Korea, and potential Communist aggression in the rest of Asia, was to take the war to the Chinese mainland. In essence, he wanted a preventive war against China. President Truman, with the support of a major portion of the free world, believes that the resistance against aggression in Korea should be limited to that peninsula. 'He believes that the purpose of resisting that aggression, and he stated this in his speech of April 11, is to prevent a general war. An attack against the Chinese mainland might start a general war, thus creating the very condition which the U.N. was trying to avert.

Must Take Orders

General MacArthur was entitled to disagree with President Truman. But as a soldier, he was not entitled to go over the head of his commander-in-chief in order to obtain support for his own views. He was not entitled to express opposition in public to the President's policies. Under the circumstances, his dismissal could scarcely be avoided.

The issue has, therefore, been clarified for the whole world. The free world is bent on preventing a war, not starting one. One of the means for achieving that purpose is to resist acts of aggression here and there, as they occur. This is being done in Korea. If MacArthur's dismissal has done nothing else than clarify the confusion that existed over the policies of the United Nations, and the United States, it will have been worth while.

MacArthur's removal opened the way, too, to a peaceful settlement of the Korean campaign. To some members of the United Nations, it seemed evident, as it did to the Chinese,

BY the time the Canadian that such a settlement would have to be part of an overall settlement in the Far East. Certainly, it seemed that way to and the debate as to whether

Communist China's inclusion in the United Nations would have to be considered, as would the disposal of the island of Formosa, to which both the Communists and the old Nationalist government claimed title. But the first thing that seemed needed was to stop the shooting in Korea. This could not be done by waging war against the Chinese mainland but might be done simply by continuing to resist the Chinese in Korea with such superior firepower and mobility that the unmechanized Chinese would finally have enough of being nothing but cannon fodder, with no chance of winning the cam-paign. When the Chinese had had enough of slaughter, a truce, and negotiation, might be possible.

Canada might give a lead by recognizing the new Chinese government, much as Canada might detest that government. Hon. Lester Pearson, Canada's minister of external affairs, pointed out almost 18 months ago that, under international law, for a government to be recognized, it had to be firmly established, and the frontiers over which it held authority had to be stable. China has met these conditions.

Moreover, even though China has been labelled an aggressor by the United Nations resolution passed last winter, Pearson himself has pointed out that a U.N. resolution does not constitute international law, but is merely an expression of opinion. The fact that Canadians are fighting Chinese soldiers is not an insuperable barrier to diplomatic recognition either.

Canada is not officially at war with China. The advantage of recognizing China would be that Canada, at least, would plainly show that it bears no ill will to China, that it has no intention of destroying the Chinese government, and that it is willing to live and let live. It might help open the way to a settlement. Such a gesture would take courage. But if war is to be prevented, and a peaceful world finally attained, boldness is needed not only on the battlefield but in the offices of diplomats as well.

"I Saw . . . "

One day when I was giving the chickens oyster shells to eat, a calf came along and started to eat with them. Ever since that time that calf always likes eating oyster shells, and never leaves any for the chickens.

Evelyn Ruddick. Minburn, Alberta.

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Desolation



This is just another picture of the fruits of soil neglect that lead inevitably to abandoned farms like this.

Should we set up zones for farm machinery, too?

By ARTHUR MENCKEN

THIS question is coming up more frequently, lately. A number of arguments have been put forward supporting this idea. So far no opposition has been encountered, as the proposals have been too indefinite to permit careful analysis or criticism. Although no definite statement has been made as to how zoning should be accomplished, it should be possible to guess the things which would be involved.

A committee might be set up in each province to make recommendations regarding the

choice of implements for What various jobs in each area Is It? or 'zone'. Presumably the recommendations would be made to conform to the different soil and climatic.

would be made to conform to the different soil and climatic zones, similar to the recommendations issued each year by the Alberta and Saskatchewan Committees on Cereal Varieties. Instead of provincial committees it would be possible, of course, to have one committee set up for the Prairie Provinces or for all of Western Canada. Presumably the committee members would be Agronomists and Agricultural Engineers.

In addition to making recommendations, control might be exercised over licensing the manufacture or sale of implements, similar to the control now in effect for licensing varieties of grain and other crops. Then the manufacture or sale of certain implements could be prohibited, if such action was deemed to be in the public interest. It is possible also that implements would be required to meet certain guaranteed specifications, as is the case with agricultural chemicals and commercial fertilizers.

Although all of this is conjecture, it seems apparent that zoning machinery must involve some of these procedures and

might include all of them. In the absence of a more definite statement from the advocates of the idea, the points mentioned will at least form a basis for discussion.

Agricultural chemicals and fertilizers are probably subject to more regulations and controls than any other commodity used in farming. Fertilizers have been zon-

Regulation Is ed by recommendations of a committee.

The content of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium must be guaranteed and printed on each container. The labels on insecticides, fungicides and herbicides must state the amount and name of each effective ingredient; that is the part of the product that actually kills the insect, plant disease, or weed. In some cases the 'directions' on the container must agree with the recommendations of a committee.

Despite all this regulation, agricultural chemicals and fertilizers are being sold amid so much confusion and sometimes misleading advertising and sales promotion.

The farm machinery industry is one of the few bright spots in the competitive system we claim to be following. Progress

has been reunhampered markable in
Business is spite of a patent system
still georged to

still geared to the horse and buggy days or some earlier period. The inventive genius of western farmers, combined with an honest desire for service by most of the implement manufacturers, has kept the development of machinery abreast with the needs of the times.

Nobody is more aware of the limitations of a machine than the people who make it. There are a few small outfits who make one or two items and who may try to sell their product everywhere, regardless of adaptation to local conditions. Their sales promotion may be poorly directed. In some cases their advertising may be deceptive; but they contribute a lot of stimulation to competition and progress. The good they do is greater than the harm.

The companies which produce the great bulk of essential machinery, cater to the needs and requirements of each district, as determined by the demand of the farm trade. This demand is based on experience. There is no complete substitute for experience. Recommendations from a zoning committee would be of interest if based on sufficient knowledge; but for the most part such recommendations would be a re-statement of the sales policy of the established implement trade.

The implement manufacturer doesn't need to be told whether he can sell corn stalk shredders in Saskatoon or combine harvesters in the Fraser Valley. Natural demand should take care of that, and at the same time leave the way open for odd machines to fill odd requirements.

Do you need a committee to decide whether you should harvest with a combine or with a binder? The money you make or lose by each method will depend on your entire programme of farm management, which may be different from that of anybody else in your district.

The report of a zoning committee could provide guidance in the selection of machinery; but information is being put out in other ways as fast

as it is avail-**Information** able. Infallibility of judg-ment is not Must Be Right expected when information is offered in the ordinary way; but when it is released as an official recommendation to guide the manufacture and sale of vital equipment, it must be right. We should see more of the information which zoning recommendations would be based on before deciding to spend public funds on the establishment of a committee.

As far back as we can remember mower knives have moved back and forth, thus causing the greatest possible amount of wear and tear on the machine; but they do make hay. New types of cutting mechanisms are making an appearance.

Far Reaching
Effects

a change will be imperfect. Suppose such a model is tested by the experts, found wanting, and an official recommendation is issued against its use. The fate of such a machine is sealed and mower knives will continue to go back and forth till 'Kingdom come'.

Combines which thresh grain without cutting the straw have

not met with approval in Western Canada so far. However there is no official recommendation against them and new machines could come in without prejudice. Such a machine may have a future as a great boon to soil conservation in the wheat fields of the short grass plains. It may never be used if the pioneering model is officially condemned.

The possible benefits of zoning should be weighed carefully against the cost. Information available at present is not adequate for zoning. Testing and observations would be required

More Information
More Money

on a thorough and extensive scale in ev-

ery locality. This would be necessary to cover variations in soil, climate, plant growth, and systems of farming. Information obtained in tests of sprinkler irrigation systems in the sheltered and sloping orchards on the light soils of British Columbia, do not apply to the heavy clay on a wind swept grain field of the prairie. development of anything like an efficient system of testing for zoning, would rquire fantastic expenditures. Anything short of an efficient system would be worse than useless.

Now for a look at this idea of controlling the manufacture or sale of implements by licensing. That kind of responsibility would be a bureau-

Beware of Licensing crats idea of Heaven! Such control might be desirable or essential during wartime. At other times it cannot be justified as a measure of National economy or individual protection. Unless we can justify the prohibition of toys, sporting goods, and all other 'non essentials', including several beverages.

Then there is another matter. As the mice would say, 'who will bell the cat?' Who will put the stamp of approval on the machine that is to be used? Who will take the responsibility of rejecting the undesirable machine? Who will back up the decision? Control through licensing is a pretty big problem when one considers the bungling that could take place.

Consider the futility of invention and development if the licensing bureau came under the domination of a few who would rather obstruct than expedite. This added to our staunch old system of patents would be too much for progress to endure. Consider the corruption that could result if licensing came under people who could be bought or bullied. The other kind are scarce.

The advocates of zoning may wish to make recommendations only. They may have ideas of going beyond the points discussed above. But regardless of how far they would go, the footing looks poor from where we stand.

a message to all Dairy Farmers

THE DAIRY FOODS SERVICE BUREAU— the advertising and sales promotion division of the Dairy Farmers of Canada— is now completing its first sales campaign directed to the Canadian public. This briefly is what has taken place.

From its beginning on Dec. 1, up to the end of May—2,688 advertisements have appeared in daily and weekly newspapers across Canada. 20 full colour advertisements have appeared in widely read national magazines. 28 Trade advertisements have been directed to Bakeries, Hotels, Restaurants and Soda Fountains.

Radio, too, has carried 2,860 messages about dairy foods. 11 key radio stations talk to house-wives at strategic times urging them to include dairy foods in the daily menu. In addition, 105 broadcasts of the ten-minute daily program "Mary Garden's Market Basket" have been made.

A highly efficient recipe service has been maintained to Food Editors of the 60 most important publications across Canada... and a retail merchandising program has initiated special displays and promotions in stores.

WHY ADVERTISE? It may be said that because of present shortages, no further effort is necessary. But just as you invest in good stock and good husbandry to build your herd, so the present campaign must be continued if it is to maintain and advance the preference for dairy foods in today's highly competitive market.

SUPPORT the "set-aside" campaign for the promotion of dairy foods in 1951. The ball is rolling. The cent a pound butter-fat advertising "set-aside" in June will keep it rolling. It will protect your future position as a Dairy Farmer in the food market both now and in the years to come.

DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA 409 HURON ST. TORONTO ONT.







... as usual, certain areas in Western Canada are due for long dry periods this summer. An efficient irrigation system may well mean the difference between crop failure and a bumper harvest.

PROPER DESIGN: Your pump

should be designed specially for the job . . . built by people

who know sprinkler irrigation

ADAPTABILITY: You should

be able to drive your pump by

all types of connection and

tractor, power unit, gas or

FREEDOM FROM

TROUBLE: Your pump should

be of simple, rugged construction . . . able to withstand

years of hard usage without

need for adjustment or replacement of major parts.

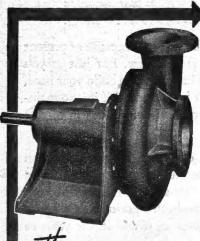
Ask your dealer about the PARAMOUNT Type "M" —product of 16 years' experience in the field of sprinkler

from any power source . .

from its very start.

diesel motor.

YOU'LL WANT TOP SERVICE from your irrigation pump ... THESE FEATURES SPELL SERVICE



PARAMOUNT
TYPE "M"

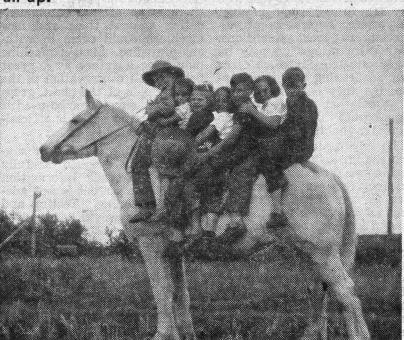
... designed specially for sprinkler irrigation by the Western Firm first in

the field ...

TEN YARS IN HYDRAUTES AND EAST CORDOVA ST... YANGOUVER B.C.

inigation.

Full-up.



This picture of "Silver" with seven-up won \$5 for Mrs. J. E. Hinde, Box 80, Elnora, Alta. The riders are: Joe Hinde, Judy Egeland, Marion Baker, Janet, Bob, Velma and Ray Egeland of Elnora.

Meet Charlie Noble, Alberta's pioneer inventor

By C. FRANK STEELE

PIONEERING in dry land farming on the western plains and in developing better tools for the farmer in this vast region of Canada and the United States is the record of a mild-mannered South Albertan. His name is Noble, C. S. "Charlie" Noble of Nobleford.

Mr. Noble is getting along in years now, but he has all the imaginative genius that has carried him to the top in his field, a benefactor to agriculture to the extent that he received from the King some years ago the decoration of M.B.E.—Member of the Order of the British Empire.

"That's fine — it's coming to him," was the verdict of the neighbors. His old neighbors back in Iowa were proud, too, for here was an American receiving a high award from royalty.

The story of C. S. Noble is one of hard work, dogged determination and inventive genius. He is a student, he has vision, and he has faith in agriculture as a way of life. He operates and has done so for years on a big scale because he would not be happy to have it any other way.

Iowa to Alberta

Born in State Centre, Iowa, deep in the corn belt, he is now well over 70 and going strong on his farm spread at Nobleford, northwest of Lethbridge, and in his busy factory not far from his home. For 23 years he remained at State Centre, then joined the big trek west going to North Dakota and filing on a homestead. He raised wheat and studied farm problems at that early age.

At the turn of the century the Big Land Rush was getting under way in Western Canada and he caught the fever. He always says it was the pioneer blood in him that did it. He headed for Alberta in 1902, liked the country and the next year came back to settle. That year he married a girl from Ontario, Miss Margaret Fraser, in Calgary, and together they embarked on a new adventure in a new country.

They settled in Claresholm where Mr. Noble homesteaded and in time extended his holdings. In 1909 the new country, opened up by the building of the Aldersyde subdivision of the C.P.R., attracted him and he made another move. This time it was some miles to the east and out of that move came the town of Nobleford and a new chapter in the life of this outstanding man.

Big Spread

He bought upwards of eight sections of raw land in the area and from it emerged the famous Noble Foundation. Beautiful homes were built in a nicely laid out town, stores and shops sprang up, a fine school was erected in the centre of the community and also a church. Nobleford went on the map in a big way. It started right off to make history:

Prof. James Murray, principal of the Olds School of Agriculture, was made manager of the Noble Foundation and the big spread grew rapidly as more and more land came under the plow. At its peak the Foundation farms had 33,000 acres under cultivation. "Charlie" Noble was rated the biggest farmer in the British Empire. One season he produced 288,000 bushels of oats and "more wheat" than that. At one time he had 60 binders at work on the Noble Farms and that wasn't enough to handle the job to his liking.

Associated with him were his

sons, Gerald and Shirley, and his son-in-law, Walter Reich. The Cameron Ranch, one of the famous ranch spreads in Southern Alberta, was acquired by Mr. Noble and operated for some years. In 1922 the Noble Foundation was dissolved. The "Cameron" was later broken up and sold on a mutually profitable basis to the men who have stuck with him through the good and the lean years. In the deal they shared alike the men being given every chance to "pay out". For that is typical of the big heartedness of C. S. Noble.

Practical Farmer

During the years C. S. Noble has been one of the leading practical agriculturists in Western Canada and perhaps no one has made a more valuable contribution to cultural practices. Moisture conservation, the problem of soil drifting, better tillage implements, etc., these and other questions have claimed his study and stirred his genius. Soil erosion threatened the life of farming in the dry land country around Nobleford. Mr. Noble accepted the challenge for drought spelled disaster to his life's ambition.

It was not unusual to experience violent dust storms—
"Black Blizzards" they were
called. These storms buried
whole farms. Strip farming, started first at Monarch, came into use as a means of checking the threat of the "Dust Bowl". That was a real step forward in meeting the problem and then meeting the problem and then the trash cover was advanced. Experimental Farm experts agreed with C. S. Noble, one of the pioneers in this study, that it was "the thing", but there was no satisfactory implement to do the job.

First Cultivator

Mr. Noble went to work. He had the idea as far back as 1931 but it was not until the winter of 1935-'36 that he finally built his first Noble blade cultivator. He was in California that win-ter and it was there that he built the unit, impatiently awaiting the spring to try it out in the field. The "blade" was put to work under average conditions and the first one was promising but not entirely satisfactory. He improved it until

Comfort



Here's a pig that loves comfort. Frank Schwengler of Beiseker won \$3 for this picture.

it met with his satisfaction, and from that time all summerfallow on the Noble farms has had a trash cover, which, he claims, is the only effective means of combating soil drift.

He believes that once stubble mulch tillage is in general use there will be no serious soil erosion. However, he still favors strip farming along with

the trash cover.
In 1937 the Noble blade cultivator was put on the market and Mr. Noble set out to present this new method of farming to the world. The "blade" was well received in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Montana, the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and other regions where the soil erosion problem exists. A sugar planter in Cuba inquired about the Noble Blade and one unit has gone as far as Egypt. Inquiries have come in from the Argentine and other remote parts of the world.

The first large plant at Noble-ford was built in 1942 and soon 50 or more men were on the payroll. Expansion of plant and equipment came with wider distribution of the Noble Blade. Farmers found the blade effective in leaving the surface of the field satisfactorily tilled yet anchored against the wind.

Later, while easting about for some method of breaking down too heavy a trash cover, he hit upon the idea of connecting strips of light airplane landing mats such as were used by the U.S. air force during the last war. He obtained a supply from War Assets in the States and brought the mats over through Coutts. On the day he was expecting delivery he re-ceived a telephone call from the customs office at Coutts asking him what those rolls of wire mats were classed as. He had an answer. "Why, they're an agricultural implement," he said, and they came through in that category and were used in his experiments in the interests of Canadian agriculture. Mr. Noble found them helpful in solving the problem.

Still Working

C. S. Noble is now working on further advances in the farm implement field for it is close to his heart. The farm is his life. He believes in careful farm management and keeps records. These are illuminating.

For instance, they show that through the years 1911 to 1918 the average yield of spring wheat on the Noble Farms was 28.7 bushels to the acre, while the Alberta average is under-stood to have shown 17 bushels. His oats figures show a similar gain over the Alberta average—69.4 bushels against 30.2. He has produced up to 126 bushels of Banner oats to the acre and 54.23 bushels of Marquis wheat. on a one-thousand-acre field—all this on dry land. This was a real achievement for the plains area where rainfall is limited and the record still stands as a tribute to the work of this noted practical farmer who believes in doing things right.

FORDSON

CANADA'S

LOWEST

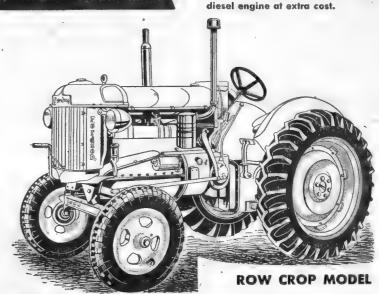
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YOU SAVE UP TO \$500.

Low first cost makes the rugged, dependable Fordson MAJOR the outstanding tractor bargain in Canada, Available in six models, there's a MAJOR to meet your particular needs or requirements. You save as much as \$500 and get a big, powerful, proven tractor that is low in cost to operate and maintain. For even greater power and economy, each model is available with six cylinder



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Do you get-

FAST PENETRATION? QUICK KILL? CROP SAFETY? LOW-COST APPLICATION?

Green Cross Weed-No-More "80" gives you all of these, plus a special formulation proved superior on millions of acres of Canadian crops.

KILL WEEDS IN YOUR CROPS with



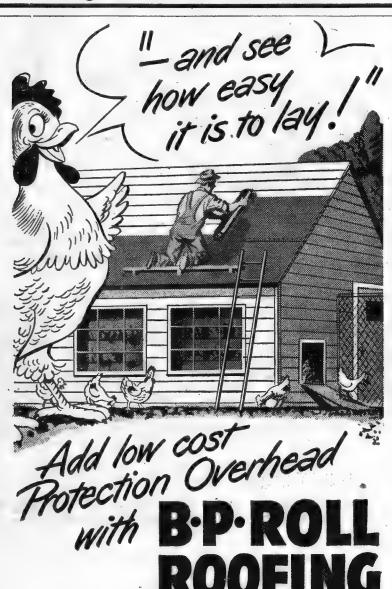


types. Stem and screen are up in boom pipe. No sediment traps to plug. Nozzle tips are always in perfect alignment. Clean constant spray and complete effective coverage assured. Models for all tractors, also for level or rolling country.



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It's touch — economical — easily applied — gives years of roof security to barns, poultry houses, sheds, camps, etc. Available in *smooth surface* for general use; slate surface for heavier duty. Each roll comes complete with cement, nails and full instructions for applying.

See your B.P. Dealer or write us direct (P.O. Box 6063, Montreal; P.O. Box 2876, Winnipeg).

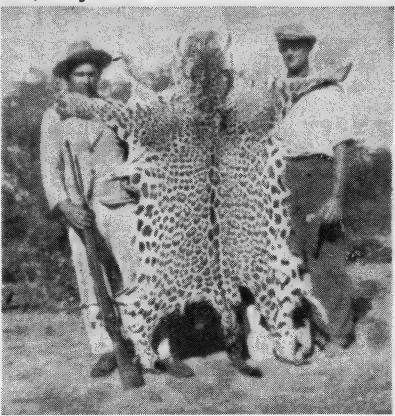
B.P. Asphalt Roll Roofing is made by the makers of B.P. Asphalt Shingles; B.P. Insul-Ated Sidings; B.P. Insul-Board; B.P. Flortile.



BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

Dealers Everywhere in Canada

Wow, a big one!



When the Mennonite farmers of Manitoba moved to Paraguay two years ago, their Farm and Ranch Review followed, naturally. Things are plenty rough down there. To prove it here is a picture of a Paraguayan tiger, shot by A. T. Hiebert, Menno Colonia, Paraguay.

Anti-Newcastle vaccine raises storm of controversy in B.C.

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

NEWCASTLE disease in poultry continues to raise its ugly head on the the West Coast to the consternation of breeders, hatcherymen, meat producers and others connected with the industry.

The disease was first discovered in B.C. in February, 1950, and the federal government policy of eradication through destruction of infected flocks was put into operation.

More than \$800,000 was paid in compensation in the poultry industry which is rated at about \$20,000,000 per year. It was evident compensation would continue to rise while production continued to drop. Then came the cry for vaccine.

The Dominion government had followed the policy of Great Britain, eradication by slaughter; but under pressure from the industry, officials in Ottawa, decided to investigate the value of a dead vaccine.

Two scientists in England, Doyle and Wright, had produced a vaccine in test-tube quantities, but policy banned its use in the United Kingdom.

Dr. C. A. Mitchell, Dominion animal pathologist, Ottawa, tested the Doyle-Wright product, pronounced it suitable, and the formula went into mass production in eastern Canada laboratories.

A battery of veterinarians in B.C. started vaccination on a voluntary basis this spring. The injections in the breasts of the birds were given by government

technicians at no cost to the flock owner.

Opinion Divided

Opinion was divided among the poultrymen, as to whether or not they should use vaccine. Some were for it; others against it. Dominion officials publicized the vaccine, and carried out a vigorous campaign for its adoption.

Then in April something went wrong along the production line. More than 400 flocks were vaccinated with success, but in 35 flocks, the results, to use the words of officialdom, the "results were not gratifying."

Statements were made that the vaccine had actually given some flocks Newcastle disease. The word spread through the Fraser Valley to towns and cities. Panic gripped the industry; grave fears of loss of poultry products markets.

Again the poultrymen were divided among themselves. Some believed the best policy would be to give the public the facts of the case. Others attempted to keep the matter secret. Finally it broke into the open.

Meanwhile scientists in Ottawa, and in the Dominion laboratory located at the University of B.C. struggled to find the answer to the unfavorable results in the 35 flocks. At time of writing the cause is not known.

Dr. F. W. B. Smith, chief of the health of animals branch in Vancouver, in charge of the

Newcastle campaign, addressing a poultry meeting, said

"Some birds suffered after vaccination. The disease broke so suddenly that we believe Newcastle was present before vaccination.

"In some cases the disease was evident nine to 18 days after vaccination. We are not going to admit that vaccination caused the disease. Maybe we will have to do so later; but not yet.

"Scientists in the east are cudgelling their brains to find out why 35 flocks did not work out according to Doyle-Wright.

"In England they are still slaughtering flocks, also in some states to the south of us. We are not slaughtering now. All flocks should be vaccinated. It is your protection."

Used in Egypt

Meanwhile word came from Ottawa that the Doyle-Wright was being used in Egypt, but reports concerning its value were not obtainable.

A number of persons felt that B.C. was being used as the guinea pig for quite a large section of the universe plagued by Newcastle disease, and Lyle Currie, Surrey Co-operative, asked Dr. Smith if Doyle-Wright vaccine was in the experimental stage.

"It is the first time it has ever been used in the field," replied Dr. Smith. "It may be termed experimental, but we had abundance of proof before we took it into the field."

As soon as the unfavorable results were noted, there was a modification in the vaccine, and Dr. Smith said that it would give three to four months immunization. He added that Dr. Mitchell was working on a vaccine that would give 12 months immunization.

Referring again to the 35 flocks that showed up unfavorably, Dr. Smith said the total was 70,000 birds, but about 55,000 were under six weeks of age.

He asked poultrymen to remember that more than 400 flocks had been vaccinated with good results.

Since the first of the year no turkeys have been found suffering from Newcastle disease. Total of 16 flocks of turkeys, comprising 5,481 birds have been vaccinated.

There have been no reports on Newcastle disease on Vancouver Island, or in the interior, so far as is known. Afflicted flocks are generally in the Fraser Valley. The incidence is a little higher than last year.

Flockowners are not satisfied with their compensation. One man addressing a public meeting stated that compensation in one classification gave \$2.15 for a bird marketable at \$3; or a loss of 75 cents per bird.

Poultrymen are forming committees asking that Ottawa increase the compensation.

MERBATE increases crop value \$15 an acre

... says Reg Harvey, Wroxton, Sask.



Ship More Grain-Make Bigger Profits

Weed control is both easy and profitable with HERBATE 2,4-D. Farmers report an average yield increase of 5 bushels per acre (some as high as

Extra \$1400 per quarter section

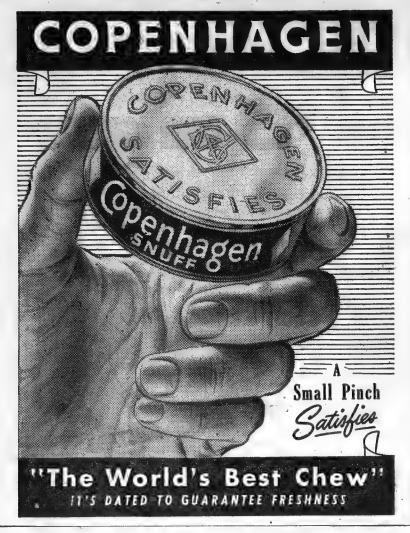
An average increase of 5 bushels per acre with wheat at \$1.75 gives you an extra \$8.75 from each acre. Therefore, an extra \$1400 worth of wheat can be harvested from one quarter-section through the use of HERBATE 2,4-D to control a moderate to severe weed infestation.

12 bushels). Of course, varying weather and soil conditions... type and severity of weed infestation... all influence the size of yield increases.

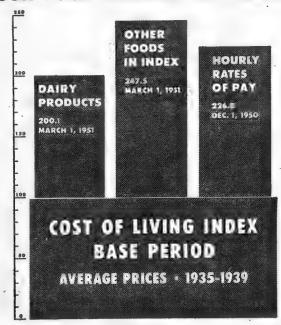
HERBATE 2,4-D

HERBATE 2,4-D is a product of the Agricultural Chemicals Division of CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED, Canada's largest manufacturer of chemicals and longestablished leader in modern pest-control products. Branches in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Chatham, Ont.





DAIRY PRODUCTS MAKE YOUR FOOD DOLLARS GO FARTHER



Every housewife these days is fighting the "battle of the home budget". She is quite aware that food costs have soared, and was not surprised when the Cost of Living Index at March 1st. last showed food at 244.4 compared with 100 for the base period of 1935-39.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada, faced with rising costs like everyone else, are pleased to draw attention to the fact that Dairy Products in the same index stood at 200.1 while other foods in the index were 247.5.

The price of Dairy Products is not at all out of line with other items in the Cost of Living Index, nor with wages in industry. While milk, butter and cheese stand at 200.1, clothing stands at 196.6 and home furnishings at 199.3. Wages based on hourly rates of pay in Canada stood at 226.8 as of December 1st. 1950, according to Department of Labour Statistics.

By using more of Nature's Fine Foods — Dairy Foods — the housewife can serve wholesome, nutritious meals and make her food dollar go farther.



Have you ever heard about... By ROGER WILLIAM ROSS

in the Science News Letter.

"THE fact is — and I know what I'm talking about it is perfectly simple to produce a carburetor that will give us 50 miles to a gallon of gas. But the big oil companies have bought the patent and put it away in cold storage. You don't think they are fools enough to cut their own throats by producing a really good carburetor,

Have you heard about that carburetor?

Have you heard about the steam automobile which could be built today vastly superior to the gasoline buggy-if oil companies and other automobile interests would stop suppressing the patents?

Have you heard of the telephone which could be manufactured with television attachment, so you can see the person you are talking to? Or the steel razor that will last forever? Or the individual radio no bigger than a match box, which would always keep you in touch with anybody you wished?

Stories about such inventions are told year in and year out, always with indignation at the wicked corporations and always with, "I got it straight, because the chap who works next to me "I got it straight, because has a brother who -

The stories have four common characteristics: (1) they are never firsthand; (2) the hero is a poor but brilliant inventor; (3) the villain is a wicked corporation; (4) they are untrue.

Several companies have been at pains to run down these rumors. If there are any such inventions they want to buy them and use them. If there are no such inventions they are curious to find out how the stories got started.

The myth of the everlasting razor blade recurs every year or so, the Gillette Company admits, but always by word-of-mouth rumor. Not long ago it became so definite that it appeared in print in a reputable newspaper, which even said that Gillette had paid seven that Gillette had paid seven million dollars for the patent.

The company wrote the newspaper, saying they knew nothing of any such patent or trans-action, but would very much like to. After months of effort, by newspaper and manufacturer, this is what developed: The writer had been told the story of the razor blade by his for-mer professor of journalism. When the professor was ques-tioned, he could only say: "I have been trying to think just where I got the information. I think it came from a book call-ed 'Putting It Over'. The names of the authors escape me but it was written by two men, experts in the publicity field."

Through the Library of Congress the Gillette Company traced the book which the professor asserted with his authority. Neither the story in question nor any mention of Gillette appears in the book. The trail of the everlasting razor blade again disappeared.

No industry has been as plagued as has the oil industry by insistent rumor of vast savings in fuel consumption. Dur-1949 such circumstantial stories about an astounding new carburetor ran around the country that Sun Oil took notice. The stories kept close to the same plot: A man long on the waiting list for a new car at last got one. After the first 500 miles he took it back to the dealer for the usual checkup.

"It's marvellous!" he assured the dealer. "I've been getting 50 miles to the gallon!"

"Good heavens!" gasped the dealer. "Wait a moment." He lifted the hood and looked within, then turned to his customer.

"Say, I'm awfully sorry about this but you got the wrong car. You got a special experimental job the company's been looking for all over the country. It got out by mistake. My orders are to give you anything you want in the way of another car or a cash refund."

There were several versions of this story, all outstanding for their clarity and detail. Sun Oil sent men out to track down the mystery car. When they were told "a business friend of mine from Chillicothe actually knows the guy it happened to. Off they went to Chillicothe. But the business friend didn't know the guy it happened to; he knew a bartender who had the story first-hand from a pal.

The investigators never got close to the source of the story or to the wonder carburetor never got the name for the oil company that allegedly had concealed the patent, or for the dealer who supposedly had sold the car.

It is impossible that an experimental-model automobile should become mixed up with production-line cars. They aren't even made in the same plant.

After many years of testing alleged gas economizers, engineers of the U.S. Bureau of Standards say sadly that they have never discovered a single one with any basic value. A few of them actually effect a small fuel saving but they do so by mixing additional air into the carburetor — which can be done more efficiently by adjusting the carburetor itself.

Inflation Note

In Buffalo, a drugstore chain advertised a headache remedy in the Evening News: "50c size





Automatically meters and fires right amount of gas to match constantly changing speed, load and power requirements . . . for greatest gas savings.

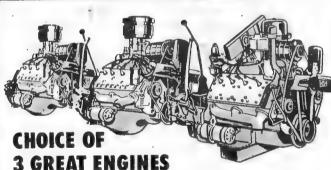
CHOICE OF TWO FORD CABS Newest, smartest on the road—driver-designed Ivewest, smartest on the road—driver-designed for passenger-car comfort, safety and conven-extra features. Cab (at extra cost) for many



from the biggest line in FORD TRUCK history

From 1/2-Ton Pickup to mighty 5-Ton "Big Job"-including two new Cab-Over-Engine models-there's a Ford Truck for virtually every hauling requirement! 7 series . . . G.V.W.'s to 22,000 lbs. . . . G.T.W.'s to 39,000 lbs. . . . and 3 great Ford V-8 Engines with exclusive Power Pilot Ecohomy.

All the way through-engines, chassis, cabs and bodies-Ford Trucks are built stronger to last longer. And with Power Pilot Economy, they are the thriftiest Ford Trucks ever built! See them at your Ford Truck Dealer's. Choose a Ford Truck for lowest hauling cost on your job!



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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



THERE'S A JOB TO BE DONE IN 51

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

CANADAZECOUNT

9TH DECENNIAL CENSUS

JUNE. 1951



Teachers and carpenters

To the Editor,

This is in reply to "School teachers and carpenters." I am a teacher and I intend to get a degree to improve my teaching (not for the money, because if I looked only at the money aspect of living I would have taken another job, not the teaching profession.) But while on the subject of money, why are teachers paid for obtaining more University training? This is because they learn more theory which they use in the practice of teaching, therefore they are more valuable.

The teacher's apprenticeship period is not when he is teaching, as you imply. His apprenticeship period is the time he spends in University before he becomes a teacher. Therefore he is paid nothing during his apprenticeship. It seems you do not want teachers to spend a great deal of time in University (in apprenticeship) yet you think that their apprenticeship is not long enough. You say, "plasterers or printers spend even longer periods of apprenticeship" than teachers.

You "object to their (the teachers') setting themselves up as superior beings to plumbers, plasterers, carpenters and printers" and so do I. We teachers are just as much human beings as the plumbers, etc. We try to teach your children to be We good Canadian citizens and often get repayed with ingratitude.

Can you prove that teachers are "being entitled . . . to more pay for less work than anybody else"? If you honestly believe this, try it for a time. I have 19 pupils in every grade from one to nine. (Last year I had 45 pupils in grades one to eight). My day begins at 6:00 a.m. I study for my Summer School courses for an hour and a half. (You see I'm aiming at a degree and am' getting my University courses through Summer School). I am at school at 8:15 to prepare some of my day's work. School starts at 9:00. From 10:30 to 10:45 the children go outside for recess and I spend a few minutes putting work on the blackboard, then I go out to supervise the children's play. At 12:00 noon I sit down (for the first time since breakfast) for 20 minutes to eat my noon meal. Then I put the last minute touches on my plans and again supervise my lively pu-

I teach again between 1:00 and 3:30 p.m. with 15 minutes of recess for the children and

supervision period for me. 3:30 I can sit down at my desk, only to be confronted with the stack of books to correct and the next day's lessons to be planned. I never leave school before 5:00 p.m. After supper-I spend an hour or two in typing exercises and questions for the next day. Then I study for two or three hours my Summer School courses. This is a typical day for me. I spend most of my Saturday ("holiday") planning my next week's teaching and preparing work for the children. Sunday I rest.

My work is not physical labor; it is mental. Teaching takes love of children, patience, zeal, ingenuity, alertness, hum-or, perseverance, as well as a strong body.

You can get an interesting article on teaching from the Financial Post, Toronto. It is the July 9, 1949 reprint under 'Careers for Canadians," titled, "Maybe Salaries Aren't Yet High Enough but Career in Education Can Offer Solid, Lasting Rewards."

Yours truly, Sophie Schab.

Bittern Lake, Alberta.

Defends the pioneers

To the Editor:

The letter of Doug Rathwell of Namaka, Alberta, certainly should give us all food for thought, on the restless discontent of the youth of today. Being the mother of a large family, I have seen it in my own family. Also among those of my friends and neighbors as well.

Poor old "Farmer Jones of '98", really got a dressing down from Doug for being so cauti-ous about "to whom he rented his farm". To clear "his" farm of debt it evidently had taken the best working years of both himself and sons, so how could you blame him for not wanting to turn it over to perhaps a harum-scarum young rascal, "in his estimation".

The youth of today seem to think the oldsters had their homesteads handed out to them on a silver platter. Believe me, Doug, they had to have courage, strength and faith, such as one rarely sees in this age, and they had to "help themselves" while they were doing it. There was no outside aid in those days, government or otherwise. To pay their "proofing up fees of \$300.00", a goodly number went to the city in winter to earn these fees and also a grubstake for the following summer. Also I just can't even conceive a picture of our present day

youth hitching up the mules did on that \$2,000 extra salary and driving thirty or forty for themselves.

miles, across country, for mails What we need is a strong and staple foods. So please Doug don't begrudge old Farmer Jones his debt free farm, he deserves it.

E. Mary Johnson. Rumsey, Alberta.

Farmers and fixed prices

To the Editor:

I read your editorials with interest and help.

In your March editorial on Inflation you state: "... Price inflation can only be avoided if we can grow two steers, two automobiles, two suits of clothes, where only one grew

I see that Premier Manning is now expounding the same philo-

But it seems to me that this theory does not explain the rise in prices.

I had to sell my No. 3 wheat for 40 cents a bushel less in the fall of 1950 than in the fall of 1949. A year ago bread cost 14 cents per loaf, now a loaf costs 15 cents (here). So with plenty of wheat and a decrease of over 26% in the price of it, the price of bread increases over 7%. And it would not have been unreasonable to ask in the first place: "How is it that bread costs 14 cents per loaf when the wheat in it costs only about 3 cents?"

To me it has seemed for years that there has been a plentyhigh price-fix by business men, that they have been aided and abetted by our governments and that the farmer carries the bunch. And that prices go up because there is no real competition.

I must not close without a word of appreciation for your paper, though I think it would be better if the wheat pools were not given a monopoly on

T. R. Johnson.

For a strong * Farmers' Union

To the Editor:

I notice by the label on March Review that my subscription has expired and I would not like to miss a copy. I particularly like your editorials because you are not afraid to say as you think. I also like the rest of your paper.

I am, however, disgusted with the final settlement of the fiveyear pool. On the last we got just before the election, the government got back about 20% of it in income tax. This last pittance that has been held back three or four years with no interest and the cost of everything gone up about 35%. It would have been a little more human if they would put a little stamp on it "tax free", like they

farmers' union, an eight-hour day except in seeding and harvest, and Saturday afternoon free so a man could pretty up, shave, take a bath and the whole family go to town for the afternoon and evening. Then we would not just be looked on as "hay-seeds".

What do you think, Mr. Edi-

Frank E. Farough. Box 2, Souris, Man.

Discouraging our youth

To the Editor:

Please allow me to express my appreciation of your fine editorial in your March issue entitled, "Manitoba is Showing Wisdom and Courage."

Yes, our young people are leaving the farms, going East, South and West, leaving a rapidly aging group of second generation farmers to carry on. The shortage of poultry, dairy and meat products is one result.

The young people see no point in being isolated out in the wintry wastes for five to six months every year and living without the modern facilities of life which our urban cousins take for granted. This coupled with the climatic hazards of drought, hail, frost, windstorms, as well as grasshoppers, forces them to believe a more secure and more comfortable vocation is to be found elsewhere.

Thanking you for your editorials which champion the cause so effectively.

Herbert R. Boutillier. Hairy Hill, Alta.

Words of appreciation

To the Editor:

I wanted to write you some time ago and tell you how much pleasure I derived out of your article on "Supply and De-

In reading over the editorial pages in your last issue, I decided it still wasn't too late to congratulate you on above mentioned article and at the same time commend you most sin-cerely on those articles appearing in your recent edition.

They are all very good, but that one which deals with "distribution of electric power in Manitoba" is very, very good. Once again thanks a million, and here's hoping you keep on writing.

Good luck.

J. G. Disseault. Vimy, Alberta.

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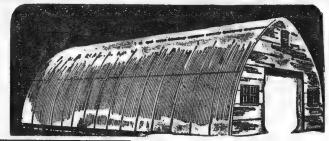
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Water-stop.



For a four-year-old, Raymond Romanuk is doing a great job of hitting the radiator top with that stream of water. Mrs. Wm. Romanuk, Lavoy, Alta., sent us the picture and won \$5.

Sit beside the marsh and enjoy a wild-life concert

By KERRY WOOD

HOW swift a thing is memory! The simple act of opening a jar of mint leaves reminded me of a marshy spot where the wild herb grows in abundance, and I recalled the sunny day when the aromatic leaves were gathered. There was a blue sky laced with cloudy curtains, a pleasant breeze that fluffed them full, and the busy sounds of the pond a few rods away from the purple-flowered patch.

Rails were there, the secretive birds hiding among the grasses and uttering their clear whistles of running comment. They responded furiously to my clumsy imitations, and I saw one Sora Rail dart across a mud-patch clearing. Coots chirred out in the water-grown rushes, now and then swimming into momentary view and turning their white chicken-beaks from side to side as they watched me.

From the far part of the marsh came that oddest sound of nature, the rusty-pump gurglings of an American Bittern's love-call. A continual chatter of excitement was provided by Red-winged Blackbirds, flashing their scarlet and gold epaulets as they flew back and forth. When I deserted the mint patch and moved closer to the bull-rushes, the blackbirds uttered loud alarms and fearlessly swooped at my head. They did not want me to see their cleverly suspended nests, deftly fastened to three or four stalks of rushes and cradled to rock in every breeze that swayed the marshy verdure. Nearby, a lone Yellow-headed blackbird was singing, if that word can be used to describe the strangulated wheeze such birds produce as spring-songs.

Pop Went the Weasel!

I came to a finger of higher

to the marsh as a narrow peninsula. Here a golden-colored weasel raced across a bald knoll, re-appearing a moment later to peer back at me with that active curiosity of the breed. And clutched in the weasel's jaw was a limp mouse, my glimpse of it just long enough to identify it as one of those fat meadowmice so plentiful in this dry part of the marsh. Away darted the weasel, and I turned to follow the path provided by the peninsula.

Out on the point there was open water on three sides of me. This gave me a good view of a muskrat family, routed from some unknown shelter and taking to the water for safety's sake. The mother animal was richly brown, but her three chubby youngsters were a lusterless mousey color that almost denied their relationship to the sleek parent: The little ones swam their fastest behind her. When she slowed her pace a little, the closest youngster was able to climb onto the mother's back and eling there. Before the others could copy this example, hitch-hiker's shre swam on again to guide the family into the screening rush-

Lots of Ducks

There were many ducks on the water. I saw the green sheen of drake Mallard's head, the spiky-tailed Ruddy ducks, the white and black plumage of Golden-eyes or Whistlers. As the marsh was surrounded by forest, I knew the female Golden-eye ducks were somewhere off in the trees, nesting in hollow stumps. Among the water-birds were a pair of Red-necked Grebes, sounding their discordant cackles when they sighted me. I could not locate their floating nest; such grebes build a raft-nest of dry reeds and other vegetation. Sometimes other vegetation. ground, pointing down from a the nest comes loose from its hill ridge and flattening out in-moorings and drifts across the pond before the urgings of waves and wind, with the mother grebe nonchalantly setting on her twin-eggs on the crown of the nomadic home.

An alarm whistle made me stare shorewards. It was the clear call of the grey-tailed Franklin's Ground Squirrel, coming from the willows back on the high part of the marshyridge. I could not see the bushgopher, but two magpies were perched on the willows, peering downward and shifting from branch to branch to get a better view. Then a small furred body flashed into sight for a fleeting instant. The speeding rabbit was closely followed by a galloping coyote, the long jaws of the tawny wild-dog seeming to reach ahead in hopes of snapping onto the juicy meal.

Br'r Rabbit was safe enough once he reached the thickest tangle of willows, where he could double and redouble to elude the enemy. Though unseen from my position, it was soon obvious that the coyote gave up the hopeless chase. When the magpies lost interest and flew away, I knew that the coyote's hunt had failed.

Then my eyes were attracted upward, for a slim hawk had come flapping near. It was a male Marsh Hawk, blue-grey in color, a victim clutched in its talons. This slow-flapping harrier uttered a Kukking call, then up from the dry bull-rushes flew a brown female hawk of the same species. The male soared over her, his wings at a steep V angle. Suddenly his talons opened, letting the dead mouse hurtle down. The female swerved, turning half on her back and neatly catching the mouse in mid-air. Then she swooped back into the bull-rushes to her nest, while the male harrier flapped away to continue its hunt.

This little drama, which can be seen around every marsh in the country, never fails to thrill me. So I selected a vantage spot back among the willows, waiting in that leafy screen for a repeat performance of the Marsh Hawks' aero-exchange.

While I waited the marsh settled back into routine, the human invader out of sight and soon forgotten. I heard the staccato song of the Marsh Wren, the liquid Gulup call of the shy Pied-billed Grebe, the pumping note of the Bittern, while ducks congregated on the far shore and preened themselves in the sunshine. Redwinged Blackbirds settled down to busy feeding again, and the Yellow-headed bird uttered its wheezy screech at regular intervals.

A muskrat climbed to the top of a conical house for a moment's look-out duty. Coots left the rushes and went boldly out to open water, where a teal was bobbing for food. The coots were chirring once more, notes that are never musical but are an essential part of the background melodies of the marsh.

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SAVE MOISTURE . . . BOOST YIELDS

Time and Type of Tillage are Important to Dry Land Agriculture

Research has indicated that moisture is the limiting factor in dryland crop production. An average of 10.5" of water is needed to produce a 12-14 bushel per acre crop of wheat. For each additional inch of water 5 to 7 extra bushels may be expected. Since the seasonal rainfall in many of the dry areas is only 6 to 8 inches, moisture must be stored BEFORE the growing season... with minimum loss through evaporation or weed growth.

Proper and timely tillage can do a great deal in saving moisture. Tilling should be planned to give complete weed control, with the after rains. It has been found that the moisture-problem is not so much the lack of rainfall... but rather the conservation and holding in the soil, greater amounts of the total precipitation. The following table is a striking example of the value of tillage practices on summer fallow.

Results from experiments show that shallow tillage is most effective and least costly, if done at the proper time, and all weed growth is cut by each operation. It has been indicated that too-deep tilling may result in too much moisture being lost through evaporation. Land that is worked 4" deep will permit moisture penetra-

Time of first cultivation further tillage as needed	Water stored in soil		Comparative crop	
All weed growth prevented (check field)	5.1 "	•	100%	
First cultivation May 15	4.5"		88%	
First cultivation June 15			78% 47%	
First cultivation July 15	1.9"		47%	

least amount of soil movement, to minimize loss through evaporation. It should leave a trash cover to prevent soil erosion from wind or water.

A good trash cover permits rainfall to enter the soil readily, and at the same time, prevents puddling tion just as fast as land worked deeper. The nature and tilth of the soil, and above all... the trash cover... will influence moisture penetration and storage, more than depth of tillage. Generally speaking, clay soils can store about twice as much water as sandy loam.

Most Machines Will Do A Good Job

The type of machine used in tilling is not as important as how and when it is used. All implements, in good condition, and properly adjusted and operated, will give a good weed kill. Bear in mind that the job a machine must do is based on: (1) soil type, (2) stubble or trash content; (3) weed growth and, (4) soil moisture.

Select the machine that will give you the best trash cover, under your soil and moisture conditions. Usually, the cultivator or bladetype machine will predominate in the brown soil areas. Blade machines generally leave the stubble standing, to trap the snow and resist wind action. The blade cuts all root growth and breaks the soil from the roots of the weeds, without ridging the soil. Disctype machines are at their best when the soil moisture content is high, and when heavy masses of trash or stubble must be worked into the soil. If the stubble is light, there may be danger of burying. all the trash, if the disc machine is used more than once. This may result in soil drifting. Generally speaking, the blacker types of soil are more suited for disc machines ... brown soils for blade or cultivator machines.

Keep Tillage Speeds Down

In dry soils, high tillage speeds tend to cause pulverization. The right speed of til-

verization. The right speed of tillage is the one that: (1) kills all weeds, (2) causes the least soil pulverization, (3) leaves a good trash cover.



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New roofs or old. you'll double the life and half the repair bills. . . when you coat them with Imperial Roof Putty Flux. It's a protective top-dressing that resists all kinds of weather. Won't chip or peel in winter cold. Won't slip or run in summer heat. Fills cracks, crevices and nail holes. Rust and corrosion can't get a start on your metal roof. Equally good for felt roofs . . . completely water-proof and fire resistant.

Imperial Roof Putty Flux is mighty handy around the farm for a wide number of extra jobs. You can waterproof troughs, cisterns and cement foundations . . . caulk window frames. It's easy to apply, too. Comes in handy-sized containers, 5 gallons and up. It's ready for the brush as it comes from the can. It can be sprayed on . . . when you thin it with one quart of Imperial Varsol 3139 per gallon.

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The value of a good trash cover connot be over-emphasized.

Next issue of Farm Service Facts: Care of Harvest Machines





and your livestock are conversion units! The quality of the feed they take in affects the quality of the finished product.

Toward the end of your stabling period, before your livestock go on pasture, if you run out of homegrown grain, keep up bodyweight and production by using complete balanced rations.

The Bank can help you keep up production and quality in livestock by helping you finance feed purchases. More than to any other source, Canadian farmers turn to The Canadian Bank of Commerce for loans to help them make their farming more

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It's not the noise that kills the warble

MANY herds of cattle do not have access to pressure sprayers, or else have the use of one for only one application. However, very good control of warbles can be obtained by applying the poison solution by A stiff-bristled brush is most effective. It scrapes off the scab and forces the solution into the holes and in contact with the grub. This mode of application has the added advantage that the treatment can be done at the proper time without having to wait for the spraying machine to make its rounds. At least two treatments at 30-day intervals are necessary to control warbles.

Spraying cattle with power sprayers, developing pressures of 250 pounds or more per square inch, is an ideal way to treat large herds. The high pressures brush off the scabs

and force the solution into the openings and into contact with the grubs. This is important, since the poison must come in contact with the grub to be effective. Regardless of the method, at least two treatments are necessary for effective control.

The most efficient warble grub poison contains Derris root as the active ingredient. A solution made up as follows is recommended:

5 lbs. of Derris powder containing 5% Rotinone.
10 lbs. of Wettable sulphur,

or 3 lbs. neutral soap

80 gals of water (soft water

is preferable).

The first treatment should be made about the third week in March and repeated at 30-day intervals as long as the grubs are present on the backs of the

Save farm implements by hard-facing the edges

shortages are beginning to threaten us with this same situation again. One way to get far longer service life out of all types of farm implements is by the intelligent use of hard-facthe simple process by which abrasion-resistant alloys are welded to a tool's wearing

The process of hard-facing is not new; it has been used profitably on farms throughout America for the past 20 years. The success and growth of hard-facing is shown by the great number of shops now devoted almost entirely to this work. In nearly every part of the country can be found blacksmiths or welding shops equipped to service farm implements. In addition, thousands of farmers having oxy-acetylene welding equipment are now hard-facing their own tools.

In nearly all cases, tillage tools are hard-faced by the oxyacetylene method and while they are still new or only slightly worn. As the hard metal deposit does finally wear away, the application can be repeated to maintain original size, gauge and set. Tools thus protected cut far more easily since they wear sharp.

Self-sharpening characteristics are obtained by hard-facing only one side of a cutting edge;

MOST of us remember the the softer body metal wears away more quickly and leaves ments during the last war. Steel the sharp edge of the alloy deposit exposed.

Hard-facing alloys are now available in almost every community in the country. The price of these materials or the complete rebuilding service as offered by blacksmith or welding shops is very little as against the cost in time, labor and money for maintaining and replacing unprotected implements.

One thing that should be remembered, during the plowing season most shops are swamped with hard-facing work; operators appreciate tools brought in during the slack season when there is ample time to handle the job properly.



"Mr. Jackson! I restacked the feed teday so that it's easier to get to."

Do Manitoba soils need fertilizer?

FARMERS in larger numbers than for some years have been enquiring of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, as to whether they should begin using commercial fertilizer. Some are enquiring also if they should be using sweet clover as a green manure.

The virginally rich Manitoba soils that now constitute our farm lands are still highly fertile and, under a husbandry that prevents erosion and controls weeds, these soils will continue to grow good grain crops without supplementing the fertility for a long time.

While plant nutrients are abundant they now, however, remain in less available form than when the soils were newer and it is not surprising that grain crops even on our richest Red River clay respond favourably to applications of ammonium phosphate.

On fair to good loam soils, in seasons of average rainfall, applications of 30 to 40 pounds per acre of 11-48-0 for cereals and flax on summerfallowed land should profitably increase the yield. Crops on a stubble preparation do not generally benefit from fertilizer, but, on seed beds heavily littered with crop residue 40 pounds per acre of 16-20-0 are recommended. A complete formula 9-27-9 has given as good results at Brandon as 11-48-0, but it is so finely ground that its distribution necessitates a star feed attachment.

Ammonium sulphate 21-0-0 is useful mainly on the low nitrogenous submarginal soils. Sweet clover, ploughed under as a green manure has not in thirty years of trials at Brandon increased grain yields. Barnyard manure has given higher increases than commercial fertilizers.

Keep them busy

Successful poultrymen have found that active birds are healthy birds — that continous activity tends to increase food consumption, and that increased food consumption makes for better body weight — and more eggs. So, keep the laying stock busy. Each time you walk through the pens, draw your hand or a paddle through the top of the mash hopper. If feeding scratch grain, throw a small handful in the litter each time you go through the pens. When using the all-mash system, some of the pellets can be thrown in the litter.

One smart poultryman throws a handful of oats or wheat around the water fountains each day. It makes the pullets work and saves him work, for the birds do their own stirring up of the litter around the fountains.



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Reclamation



Boy Scouts planting trees to reclaim the ruined soil of Ganarska Valley, Ont.

The Prophet Ezekiel speaks to our age

By FRANK'S. MORLEY, Ph.D. (Edin.), B.D.

work compelled them to live in Europe. I shall never forget their agonizing homesickness. They took me to dinner that I might talk to them about the Maple Leaf Hockey team, the politics of Mackenzie King, autumn in Muskoka, and blossom time in Southern Ontario.

Such an experience helps us partly to understand the homesickness of the prophet Ezekiel in exile in the land of the Chaldeans. Yet who can probe his complete despair? Lovely Jerusalem had been destroyed— Jerusalen which was to have been the redemption of the whole earth. An end had come to dreaming. His despair was like that of Jerome, who in 410, working on the Vulgate translation of the Bible in his cell at Bethlehem and hearing of the fall of Rome, pushed his work away exclaiming, "What is left if Rome perishes?" That Bible has destined to be more mighty than the Roman Empire.

In his complete despair, Eze-kiel despaired of men. "I sought for a man among them that should build up the wall and stand in the gap before me for the land, but I found none." You can't build a great civilization with rotten materials, and these people were corrupt.

Loss of Faith

EZEKIEL'S despair came from his loss of faith in God. When that goes, everything goes. God was a vast indifference, a terrible fate, and life was a matter of gigantic wheels that went around in cycles without mercy or love. A Korean wo-man enquired, "Where is the place of the healing of human hearts?" She meant the Church a wonderful name for the Church. The healing of human

HOLIDAYING in London, hearts can only be achieved by England, I came on some old friends from Canada. Their Ezekiel regained his courage and hope when he found God.

First of all God told him to stand on his feet. God wants men, not worms, for His service. Then Ezekiel related that, "The Spirit entered into me and set me upon my feet". When the will is present, God comes down to help. Ezekiel sounds like Paul, "strengthened by God's Spirit in the inner man.

Now he was able to with-stand everything. We read that, "At even my wife died and I did in the morning as I was commanded". Some think, this hardhearted. It is not: Ezekiel tells us what a delight his wife was to him, the great joy of his life; but God made him again like Paul, "more than conqueror". Before a man has a Gospel to save the world, he must have a Gospel that will save him.

New Sympathy

Ezekiel entered into a new sympathy with mankind. "I sat where they sat." He entered into the suffering of his people, he saw their temptations and trials. It would be a wonderful thing if more of us could sit where the other fellow sits.

Now he saw these wheels were not blind cycles. They had eyes. They were controlled by "living creatures" and above them was a controlling Spirit. Life was no longer a remorseless fatalism.

He had a vision of God in judgment. Some commentators think that the judgments upon Gog and Magog are not Christian. But the same power that loves the world must destroy all that is evil. If we will not have God for a friend, we must have Him as an enemy.

Ezekiel saw God in salvation. He had a vision of a New Jerusalem. Like Augustine who

.. with the fall of Rome dreamed of the City of God, so Ezekiel looked down the long lanes of history and saw the final con-summation in the redeemed and rebuilt world.

He saw that God would create a new humanity. "A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you, and I will take away the steeps heart I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh and I will give you a heart of flesh."

The redeeming power would come from the blessed river of God. "Wherever the rivers come, everything shall The river would spring shall out of barren ground, out of a plateau devoid of springs. This is "the pure river of water of life, proceeding out of the throne of God", that the writer of Revelation describes.

Even Today HOW modern Ezekiel is! We live in a mechanical age. We believe much in science and little in God. There is indeed "a God-shaped blank" in our hearts. As a result we are grim fatalists. I remember reading a book a few years ago which tried to show that everything went in cycles. The book was written by some of our outstanding economists, educators and scientists. Most people and scientists. Most people think that since fate controls our lives, we can do nothing about our destiny. Perhaps, some hopeless people say, Molotov is right when he tells the Supreme Soviet, "We are living in an age when all roads lead to Communism". This resignation is sinister, for Toynbee points out in his study of history that out in his study of history that fatalism is a mark of every dying civilization.

There is a despair of life revealed in a plethora of pessimistic books. One writer moans that God is dead and lust is king. Another, that modern civilization is "a museum of pathology". Men are trying to be gods, instead of trying to be

God's men.

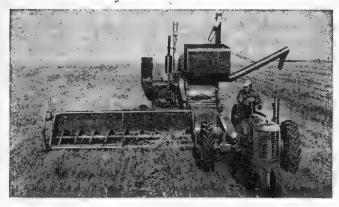
A Time of Hope YET never was there a time of such opportunity and hope. We can now feed all mankind. We can shelter man-ET never was there a time kind. We have enormous resources of physical power. We only need the spiritual power. Never was man so close to destruction: never was he so near the Kingdom of God.

Let us stand on our feet, re-alizing that we are the Children of God and despair is unworthy of us. Out of the ruins of the Roman Empire came the supernal glory of the Christian faith. Out of the chaos and blood of revolutions and dead civiliza-tions has sprung all that is glorious in this world.

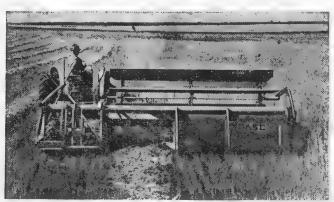
We need the River of God: we need the redemptive Gospel. Let faith come alive again and we shall see a golden age of which the prophets have dreamed and wise men have written. More powerful than evil is the power of the Holy Spirit of God. Believe in it. Trust it. Commit yourself to it. It can save you. It will save the world.

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Now they're making concrete out of sawdust! Here's how ...

By RUSSELL R. SKELTON

From a Bulletin from the University of New Hampshire

CEMENT-SAWDUST concrete in appearance, is the same as an ordinary cement-sand mortar, except that it is light and fluffy and weighs about one-third that of ordinary concrete. The compressive strength of the material will vary with the proportion of cement to sawdust, but will average 300 to 400 pounds per square inch.

The material is warm and is an excellent insulating agent. The finished product is water repellent, is easily finished to a smooth surface and is relatively resistant to abrasion. It is fire resistant and will not support combustion; tests proving that it will withstand temperatures up to 250 degrees F. without detrimental effects.

The resilient quality of the material is due to the somewhat porous character of the mixture. Resilience is very desirable for poultry houses, since the floors of such buildings should possess good shock-absorbing properties. It can be sawed with an ordinary carpenter saw and it will hold nails or

Materials Required

The materials recommended for use in obtaining the best results consist of Portland cement, sawdust and water. The cement may be of any commercial brand readily obtained in all localities; however, it should be new, dry and free from lumps.

The sawdust should be of that quality obtained from the main saw, rather coarse in size and not less than one year old. White pine, spruce or hemlock sawdust is preferable. Hardwood sawdust is not recommended since the grains are likely to be too small and too uniform in size. Sawdust obtained from the resaw, or from factories or mills should never be used because the grains are too small.

The sawdust should be screened through an ordinary mason screen, in order to remove the larger pieces of stringy bark. The mesh of the screen should not be less than one-fourth inch.

The water used for mixing should be clean, and preferably from a supply used for drinking or watering purposes.

Equipment Necessary

The equipment required consists of a power-driven concrete mixer, a metal wheelbarrow, buckets, bushel baskets, a buckets, wooden float, a steel float and a light wooden tamper.

It is absolutely necessary that the material be mixed in a power-driven mixer, in order to achieve the desired results peculiar to cement-sawdust concrete. Any size or type mixer will suffice; however, a onefourth bag mixer is recommended as adequate for small jobs.

Buckets of known capacity are required to measure the exact amount of water and cement required for the mixture, and bushel baskets or other measures may be used to measure the sawdust.

A wooden float and a steel float are required to impart the proper finish. The wooden float should be used first to obtain the preliminary surface and a steel float should be used to obtain the final finish.

Some form of a light wooden tamper should be made and used to compact the material previous to the finishing operaations. It should not be too heavy and may easily be constructed from materials available on the farm.

Thickness of Floor Slab

For cement-sawdust concrete poultry house floors, a total thickness of 3 inches is recom-mended. This is obtained by first pouring a base 2 inches thick and then placing a surface 1 inch thick directly on the base before the former has hardened. It is important that the operation be continuous in order to obtain a good bond between the two courses.

Size of Floor Slabs

Concrete floors are usually constructed in relatively small unit areas with contraction or construction joints placed vertically between the slabs. It is recommended for the cementsawdust concrete floors that slabs no larger than 12 by 12 feet be constructed in one operation.

Proportioning the Mix

In preparing concrete it is necessary that the mix be designed to best suit the requirements of the job. In this case a mix of 1 volume of cement to $3\frac{1}{2}$ volumes of sawdust, loose measure, is recommended as most desirable.

The total volume of material to be mixed at one time will depend upon the capacity of the mixer. A bag of cement is equal to one cubic foot. The most common type of mixer, one with a 1/4 bag capacity, will



" He's good but dumb

Water Required Per Bag of Cement Water to be added to mix, per bag of cement Weight of loose sawdust for varying moisture content in pounds per bushel. gals. 12.0 13.75 15.5 81/4 18.0 22.0 23.8 51/4 25.0 26.0 50% 75% 100% 125% 150% 175% 200% 250% 25%

Note:—The amount of water shown includes that water held by the sawdust when wet, for a stated mix of 1 to 3½ by volume.

Example:—Average weight of three test samples is 18.0 lbs. In the table pick out 18.0 lbs. In the column at the extreme right you will read 7 gallons of water. This is the total amount of water to be added to the mix.

ordinarily produce about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of mixed concrete, using $\frac{1}{4}$ bag of cement, for the average mixes. recommended that after obtaining the mixer, a trial mix be prepared to furnish a basis for determining the volumes to mix per batch for the entire job. In order to obtain good conditions the mixer should be run about one-half full. A trial mix for a ¼ bag mixer is 2 gallons of cement to 7 gallons of sawdust, which is a mix of 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Adjustments can be made after the first trial, but the ratio 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ must be maintained. Anv convenient set of containers may be used to measure the materials, but they should be of equal or known capacity.

The amount of water for a given amount of cement is the most important item in obtaining the desired strength in any kind of concrete work, and once the correct amount of water is obtained this same amount should be carefully measured each time for the same amount of cement so long as the conditions remain the same.

Sawdust in piles always contains more or less water. The amount has been observed to vary from 15 per cent to 200 per cent of the weight of the dry sawdust. Dry sawdust will absorb and hold 100 per cent of its dry weight without liberating any of this water to dilute the glue-like properties of the cement. Likewise, if the sawdust be dry it will absorb all the water which has been added to the mix to make the cement paste.

In order to determine the amount of water in the sawdust, several trial weights may be made as follows: Obtain the entire supply necessary for the job and place it in one pile. Using a bushel measure as a convenient container, weigh a container level full, loose measure. Repeat the operation by obtaining samples from three separate parts of the pile, being careful to get relatively average samples. Do not tamp the sawdust in the container.

Take the average weight of the three samples (the three weights should be nearly equal), and from the weight in the accompanying table for one bushel of moist sawdust the total number of gallons of water is given. This figure is prepared to include all the water that is to be added to the mix; no more or no less should be added. The amount of water is stated in gallons required per bag of cement for a mix of 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Where the quantities of cement are decreased per batch the water should be reduced in like propertion.

The sawdust should have been well mixed and kept covered with damp burlap bags during storage. In event the sawdust becomes wet from rains, after the weight of the absorbed water has been determined, the process will have to be repeated to determine a new water content.

Mixing Methods

In mixing cement-sawdust concrete the cement and sawdust are first placed in the mixer and mixed dry for about ½ minute. All the water is then added gradually and the entire contents mixed for not less than 4 minutes. The material should then take on a light fluffy appearance, somewhat resembling the consistency of whipped cream. The material is now ready to be placed on the floor.

The mixer should be kept turning as long as any material remains in the drum. All concrete should be placed before another batch is mixed.

Should the mix appear too dry or too wet, it is recommended that the weight and water content of the sawdust be redetermined as a check.

Curing the Floor

All concrete work should be kept constantly damp for at least 7 days to prevent evaporation of the water placed in the concrete. It is suggested that the finished floor be protected from the heat of the sun. As soon as the surface is hard to the touch, about 12 hours after it has been poured, the floor should be covered with about 1 inch of loose sawdust and sprinkled with This water. sawdust should be kept thoroughly damp for 7 days.

Under no circumstances should the floor be walked upon during the curing period. At the end of the 7-day period the loose sawdust should be removed and the floor allowed to dry for 3 days. At the end of the 10-day period, the floor may be put into use and light equipment may be installed. Cement-sawdust concrete does not harden so quickly as ordinary concrete, and no heavy loads should be placed on the floor for 28

days.

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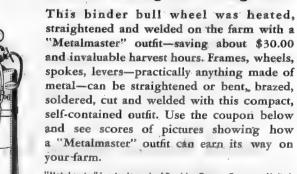
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Chase it yourself:



The little boy beside the big pond is Allen Kerns. He's just thrown a stick and trying to get the puppy to fetch it. But the pup has too much sense to go leaping into that cold water. Mrs. Ethel Kerns of Wimborne, Alta., sent us the picture.

Shrubbery should frame your house and garden

THE choice of shrub material landscape. and its arrangement about the home grounds should express the taste of the homeowner, at the same time it should be in keeping with the style of house and the size of the property. It doesn't follow that you should have a Koster's Blue spruce planted in the centre of the lawn because there's one on the next farm.

There is a wide choice of hardy shrubs, suited to prairie conditions, available at local nursery establishments. The main idea in a general way is to frame the house with masses of shrubbery and to accentuate the good points of architecture. It is important to select small growing, compact shrubs for small properties. A well designed layout will give the impression of permanence and pro-portionate balance. This can only be adequately expressed by the use of well chosen shrubs.

Annual flowers have no place in the foundation planting scheme. A possible exception would be Hollyhocks. These stately plants can be used effectively to frame a window.

Tall Houses

Tall houses are most difficult to treat effectively with founda-tion planting. The best means of reducing the height of the structure to the eye is to plant large, spreading shrubs at the front corners, extending this shrub planting for several feet out from the house.

Ginnalian maple, Villosa lilac, Red Elder are suitable, tapering off the planting with lower growing species — Spireas, Cotoneaster, Potentilla are a good choice. The effect desired is to - Spireas, Cohave the house anchored to the

Bungalow - type houses require slender growing shrubs to relieve bareness of walls and low-growing, compact varieties for the corners and

Useful Evergreens

Evergreens are useful for this purpose and should be planted facing east or north for best results. Hardy types of Arborvital are being propagated by Prairie Nurserymen. These are superior to stocks propagated in the milder sections of the country. Prostrate forms of Juniper, Japanese Spurge, and Pachystima make ideal ground cover.
Once established these plants require little attention and present a neat green mat all the year round. Japanese Spurge

will tolerate considerable shade.
Some lesser known shrubs are
listed here. They are dependably hardy, attractive in flower, fruit or with coloured bark.

Vernal Barberry (Berberis rnae) a medium-growing vernae) a medium-growing shrub. Foliage is bright green on slender, spiny stems. Flow-ers are yellow, hanging in chains, and followed by red fruits.

Caragana frutex—A compact, shapely selection is offered by Skinner's Nursery, Dropmore, Manitoba. May be used as a feature plant in the scheme of planting about the house.

Red - berried Cotoneaster + (Contoneaster integirrima) - A hardy shrub about five feet high. Foliage is gray-green. Fruits are plentiful, bright red and long-lasting.

Dogwood (Cornus alba siberica) has fine red stems. Cornus gauchautti has golden leaves. The dogwoods are useful plants for massing. Albert Regal

Honeysuckle (Lonicera spinosa alberti) makes a graceful small-shrub. The foliage is small, blue-green in colour and dainty. Pink flowers are borne in June on arching sprays.

Mock Orange (Philadelphus) may be used as a specimen in foundation planting. It's sweetscented blossoms are greatly admired. Prairie nurserymen list varieties best suited to our harsh climate. Eastern grown stock often proves unsatisfac-The variety, Minnesota Snowflake, has been widely acclaimed. It's double flowers are freely borne on compact plants. At the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, it has suffered a limited amount of winter injury. It deserves a well-sheltered spot. The varieties Thelma, Mrs. Thompson, and Purity are recommended.

Cinquefoil — Potentilla is a native plant worthy of cultivation. Select forms make compact plants that flower from midsummer until frost. They are useful as foundation material or for massed plantings. Purdomi and Farreri are choice varieties bearing yellow flowers. P. dahurica is a compact white flowered sort.

Spirea — There are many varieties included in this group including some of the finest shrubs we have. S. trilobata and S. trichocarpa are recommended as being hardier than the better known S. vanhauttei or S. arguta. Both have white flowers in late June.

Flowering later are S. froebelli and S. bumalda with heads of crimson flowers. They make useful plants for edging a shrub plantation as they are dwarf in

SEASONABLE HINTS

What to do with nursery stock upon arrival? First, lose no time in opening up the parcel and examine the plants for dryness. If signs of shrivelling are evident the plants should be soaked in water overnight. They must not be left in water for longer periods, however, harm will result. If weather conditions or other circumstances do not permit direct planting, the stock should be "heeled in" which "heeled in", which means that the plants are set in a sloping position and well covered with soil. Select a sheltered spot and firm the soil about the roots.

At planting time have a few pieces of wet burlap handy to place over the roots.

It is most important that roots are not exposed for a minute to

drying winds.

Take out holes that are large enough to accommodate the roots without crowding. Broken or damaged roots are cut off cleanly. Make a diagonal cut starting from the underside. Pruning the top growth will consist of reducing the height of the plant by about one-third. Cut the shoots to a bud that faces outward.

Where pruning has been carelessly done, dead stubs often result and permit the entry of disease organisms. Now is the time to examine the shrub plantation to assess winter injury. Dead wood should be removed and the plants given a light pruning if necessary, to restore shapliness. The major pruning operations, however, are best deferred until immediately after the plants have done blooming.

Old plants may be safely cut back hard at that season (early July). Worn out wood and weak shoots are best removed entirely. The remaining growth is reduced by half, leaving the centre shoots slightly longer than the rest. By so doing a more shapely bush will result.

Perennials

When the perennial border is dry enough to permit walking without tracking mud, the last year's tops should be cut off to ground level. Peony tops may be cut and left lying about the plants to retard growth. By this means the new shoots are often delayed long enough to escape late spring frosts.

As soon as the shoots are well above ground the tops must be removed, otherwise they will become drawn and weak.

All garden refuse should be destroyed by fire as it often is a source of disease and pests. Some perennials are very slow in starting so that care should be taken to mark the spot where the old tops were cut off. The Baloon flower is an example of these late starting plants and often the new shoots are accidentally cut off with the garden hoe just as they break through the soil.

Lawns

A dressing of Ammonium Phosphate (11-48-0) will be of benefit to old lawns if raked in now use about a pound of the fertilizer per 100 sq. ft. Scatter the fertilizer evenly over the grass and rake well in.

Hardy Annuals
Candytuft, Larkspur, Eschottzia Clarkia, etc., may now
be sown where the plants are to

flower. Sow seed very thinly.

Tomatoes

By the middle of the month, tomatoes should be moved out to a cold frame. Beware of night frosts and have covering materials ready. Well ventillate the frame on bright, sunny days by opening the sash on the leeside. Close up the frame in mid-afternoon to conserve solar heat.



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My lily pond and rockery are the pride of our farm

By AGNES KROGAN, Elbow, Sask.

HAD often read about making lily ponds of cement, or by sinking tubs or half barrels into the ground. The pictured loveliness of water plants and suggestions of beautifying some dull corner in the yard or garden always set my imagination on fire.

Being a full-fledged optimist I decided if I was to have a pond I wanted a rock garden, too, to set it off. Our yard boasts no cliffs, outcrops, or other natural irregularities on which to build rockery, rather just a plain, ordinary yard with an ordinary

at my disposal and I leisurely hauled rocks from stone-piles, or picked them along the pasture fence and road allowances. This task, like so many commonplace ones, had a happy slant to it. Many pretty stones were uncovered, odd-shaped and rainbow-hued. Other days I hauled a few loads of leaf mould from a nearby coulee. This combined with rocks made a small-sized rockery. It was was tucked into the innermost corner of the hedge in such a way as to cause an opening which revealed a shining corner



belt of trees. So I did not tour the yard with my family nor call in an expert's aid to help select the right place. Candidly, I had a choice spot in mind, in the southwest corner of the yard only 50 feet from my kitchen window. It was not too far away to be seen while I was doing my work nor too far away to take a minute off to go out and enjoy even during the busiest day.

After I stirred up interest in the prospect, the family voted unanimously in favor of a cemented pool, because of its enduring qualities. They liked the idea of a rockery, but they were a bit dubious about the outcome. For while all objections were ruled out, so was the hope of any masculine help. They would provide the gravel and cement, but from there on I was on my own. Frankly, I never really expected them to help as I knew they were busy. However, I was not to be daunted and planned to do the work on the instalment plan. A little done each day, and the visualizing of that living picture I would eventually create urged me on to greater effort.

Had I foreseen the vast amount of preparatory work I might not have been quite so enthusiastic. However, any physical discomfort I experienced was far outweighed by the many hours of pleasure I derived in Mother Nature's great outdoors during the various phases of construction.

The quiet team of bays were

of our stock dam a short distance away.

Directly in front of the rockery I dug my pond and cemented it, leaving a wide ledge around it. Happy day! When the last stroke of the trowel was completed I stood back and viewed the fruits of my labors triumphantly. No work of art as to outline or contour yet the rockembedded mound, small though it was, and the newly cemented pool radiated possibilities.

pool radiated possibilities.

Consequently, many happy pilgrimages were made to garden and nurseries for treasures which were placed in the sunwarmed water of the pool and in the little pockets by the rocks above. These tended to provide the final touches in the transformation of an unsightly corner into a sort of special kingdom.

All through the summer it gave a lot of joy and color. Even the men found it fascinating. The pool, besides being a dependable source of bloom even during the driest weather, delighted the eye with its reflections of the various colors of the sky, drooping flowers or jutting edges of rock.

So, all in all, that small area became an asset in the yard, introducing a peaceful and charming garden feature and I felt doubly rewarded as my family enjoyed it as much as I did. The boys made a little dwarf with a red cap, sitting on a stone happily fishing, while beside him, on the ground, very realistically, stood a bait can.



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My mother bought some gold fish and one died. Then we put the other one in the horse's tank in July. In April daddy went to clean out the tank and there was our fish still as lively as

Ian Silver, Age 10. Huxley, Alta.

I came home from school just in time to see our cat running across the floor with our pet canary in his mouth. I grabbed the bird, put it back in the cage and after giving the cat a good

spanking, put it outside.

A few days later the cat jumped up on the bird cage, tipped it and the bottom fell out, just as had happened the first time. The cat knew he shouldn't have done it so when Mother arrived on the scene he ran under the stove. The bird got out of the cage, and in his excitement flew under the stove right in front of the cat. We got the canary in time and put it back in it's cage. The poor canary after having those two close calls still sings as good as ever.

Miss Patsy Guggenmos. Vera, Sask.

One day, as my Father and I were burning a brush pile a mother weasel came out of the brush and edged toward the burning pile. Quickly she slip-ped under a burning log and emerged carrying \mathbf{a} young weasel.

While she was taking it away we dug the rest of her family out. There were six or seven of them. Dad put them in his hat and the mother began taking them out and away one by



them in his hand and the mother weasel calmly climbed on his lap, walked down his arm and took the last ones. We found she was taking them about 100 yards to an old squirrel hole.

Lawrence Fluet Meadowview, Alta.

We have been receiving the "Farm and Ranch Review" several years and are quite satisfied with it. I am enclosing an article for your "I Saw" col-

Entering our chicken house one day I saw about 50 of our 3-week-old chicks fighting over a small lead pencil. One chick-en would pick it up and start to run, then a whole group of other chickens would chase it to a corner, pecking at the pen-cil, when it dropped to the ground there was a mad scramble for it, then a fresh chick would pick it up and start to zig-zag and run away. This was repeated several dozen times, until I picked up the pencil.

Henry W. Funk. Ile Des Chenes, Man.

Just before Christmas my brother and I were out to the stack with the team and sleigh for a load of straw. When we had the load almost on and had

one. He then held the rest of curled up in a hard ball. Thinkit was frozen we flung it up on the load for the cats. We put it in behind the stove and a short time later found it running around. Instead of being frozen it was merely stiff from winter hibernation.

E. Harvey. Strasbourg, Sask.

One day when I was in the barn helping with the chores, all the chickens and turkeys came running into the barn. We looked out to see what was scaring them and saw that an eagle was after them. I went to the house and told Mother and she shot it with the 44-40. When we measured it, it was 7 ft. 4 in. from wing tip to wing tip. No wonder even the old turkey gobbler was scared. Harold Tunke, age 9.

Dixonville, Alta

Our dog, Pat was barking at something under a granary. looked under and saw something wriggling its head up and down. I got a big long pole and started poking at it. After a while I told Dad and he took the gun and shot it out. It was a skunk. It had a ring of a sealer around its neck.

Donald Galloway. Vermilion, Alta.

My brother put too much feed

the fish died before we discovered the unhappy accident. The last, our little black one, was quite bloated and he, too, soon lay still when my brother, Doug, the comic member of the family, gently gave him artificial respiration by squeezing his sides. Believe it or not, that fish survived and is alive today.

Rodney Kane. R.R. 7, Edmonton, Alta.

I have a pet rabbit that hops around the barnyard just like a cat or dog, and a few days ago he staged a fight with an overconfident cock pheasant. The pheasant picked up a piece of hay in his beak and was proudly exhibiting it to his fellows, when Peter Rabbit hopped up and fastened his teeth to the other end of the small particle of hav. There ensued a fierce struggle, from which our bunny emerged victorious, while the defeated cock flew away in pure disgust.

Eileen Monk.

Grindrod, B.C.

Lad, our dog, has been raised around turkeys for years and goes in and out of the brooder house while we water and feed. One day while checking a brooder I noticed that the litter had piled up under it and caught fire. After chasing the poults out from under it, I ran for a rake. Imagine my surprise on returning to find Lad standing between the birds and the brooder. He seemed to sense something was wrong.

I. N. Dodd,

Midnapore, Alta.





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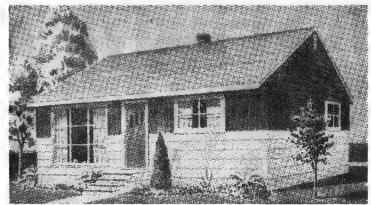
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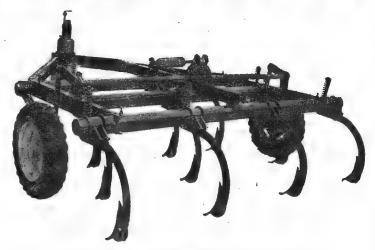
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Our readers re-act to Dr. Morley's sermons

To the Editor:

Commenting on Dr. Frank S. Morley's sermon, "Our Witch's Brew of the Seven Deadly Sins" January issue.

I have to say with all due respect, that the title is appropriate. It's just a brew, without an ounce of stimulant in it.

It might have been better if Dr. Morley went a little deeper into prophecy of Jeremiah and also explained how death got into the pot. Why waste time and space telling us about "the seven deadly sins". We are all too familiar with them now. It's the remedy for them that needs to be told forth. There is only one remedy and the Doctor hasn't prescribed it.

It's not fear of Russia that should disturb us but fear of Divine wrath, and only those who are saved when Christ comes in Judgment will be safe. Others are living in a fool's paradise.

The prophecy of Jeremiah has a future application and should be read in connection with Chapters 38 and 39 of Ezekiel, and Daniel 11: 40-45;

If as Dr. Morley says is true, that Armageddon may come at any hour we should hear more about it from him.

However, he is quite mistaken, Armageddon can't come until after the second coming of Christ, and that may come at any hour. What follows is within the understanding of every one who wants to know. Matthew 24: and the book of Revelation from Chapter 6 on gives us more than a hint.

Communism will spread just so far, and until God comes in Judgment to blot it out. It is beyond the power of man to stop it. The forces of evil are far too strong for him. The present system of world governments will have to go, also,

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and the Lord introduce, and establish a government of His own. Then, we will have peace, but who believes that? Very, very few.

The Doctor is more concerned with mental than physical laziness, and says that people are not thinking. Why then doesn't he give them something to think about? I think, and would like to think out loud some times to some people who are supposed to be leaders.

Dan Munro.

Nanton, Alta.

To the Editor:

In November issue I read Dr. Morley's article "What's Wrong with the Protestant Churches?"

I agree with Dr. Morley in all he said, then in Feb. issue I notice "Memo to letter writer."

It is a pity more ministers don't write or see conditions as Dr. Morley does. It is true what he said about parents driving their children to Sunday School and never attend Church themselves, thank God they do take the children, yet 'they must believe in God when they take children". Why do they not go? Is it indifference? Fear of something?

God is no respector of persons. Whosoever will may call on Him, rich or poor are alike to God, Dr. Morley speaks of the Roman Catholic showing more respect for their Church than Protestants, that is true also for their ministers. Some stay away because of other people they know who go that they dislike or the minister does not visit. It is the House of God Protestants ought to wake up to that fact. We ought all to go to worship Him. Don't criticise the minister pray for him, more unity with him would make our life and his happier. I will admit some ministers are too stiff and keep themselves aloof so that the people just don't feel free to worship with them. Also in February issue on "Prayer". Prayer is partnership with God.

He is able to comfort those who put their trust in Him. So many people never think about God till Death comes or illness, then they have no spiritual strength so that they can cast their care on Him who careth for them. I am speaking from experience and as the Hymn 643 in United Church Hymnary, or Psalm 34, says:

Through all the changing scenes of life,

In trouble and in joy, The praises of my God shall still,

My heart and tongue employ."
I was a member of United Free Church in Scotland, and often think if all the Scotch people who come to Canada would associate with a church when they settle here it would make them feel more at ease and that the same God is their Heavenly

Father wanting them to confide and trust in Him, as they learned of in Sunday school.

We need not be ashamed to

own Him or to defend His cause. So, Protestant, please be brave and stand up for the Cross of Christ.

A. W. Davidson. Burnaby, B.C.

To the Editor:

My wife and I enjoy Rev. Frank S. Morley's sermons very They are really inspir-Some might say that he preaches the old time religion, but I hold that the principles of Christianity are as ageless as time itself and so can be neither ancient nor modern.

S. G. Clark.

McLeod Valley.

To the Editor:

My father takes your paper. He is too old to stay alone now so I read his paper including the sermons by Rev. Frank S. Morley.

He seems to be grieved because more of the rich and educated men do not give their talents and the money in the good cause of Christian service.

Christian teaching never did appeal to that class of people. It belittles their importance.

Christ found the scribes and the Pharisees opposed to His teaching. They were the educated men of those times.

Most people especially the rich think that The Kingdom of

Heaven is a maybe so but that present enjoyment is the real thing, a present concrete reality. They do not mean to forfeit the Kingdom of Heaven. It is just that other more attractive pleasures are available and popular.

I liked the sermons on 'Do You Know How to Pray'. I am keeping it to teach my little girls proper blessings to expect from prayer for it tells in the way I could not explain my own experience and belief in prayer to obtain strength beyond my

I am glad the Farm & Ranch Review has the courage to print something of real value to its readers.

Ida L. Phillips. Cranbrook, B.C.

To the Editor:

My husband has taken the "Farm and Ranch Review" for a number of years.

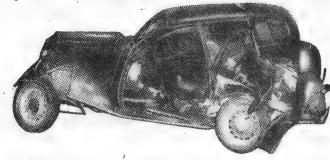
I am writing to let you know we much appreciated the article on Prayer by Rev. Frank S. Morley. "I never pray", said Vishinsky. Do you know how to pray?
We have proved God does

answer the prayers of His chillren, and we were glad you printed that splendid article on Prayer in your paper.

Hoping you will print more helpful pieces in your paper, like the one on Prayer.

Mrs. J. F. Reeves. Manville, Alberta

He couldn't afford to live



A NEW TIRE? Brakes re-lined? Lights replaced? Whatever it was that caused his death, he thought he couldn't afford to have fixed. Don't you be penny wise and safety foolish. Remember, the safer your car, the safer you are.

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Better stock on better pastures is the P.F.R.A. goal

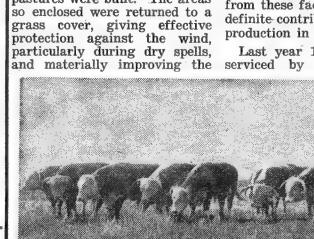
IN its program to conserve and make the best use of Western Canada's land and water resources, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has embarked on an ever expanding and energetic action program.

One of the more important phases of work undertaken, has been the construction and operation of Community Pastures. Beginning in 1938, with the objective in mind of permanently rehabilitating areas proven unsuited to cropping, community pastures were built. The areas

conditioned for service. calves entering the station are registered beef breed animals of good type and breeding and are purchased at Purebred Bull Sales and only from recognized Purebred Breeders. Two year olds are let out to pasture on a rental basis at the request of pasture patrons.

Improvements in the cattle in areas serviced by these bulls over the past ten years have been very marked. There is more uniformity of quality and breeding as a general rule and the increased weight resulting from these factors is making a definite contribution to the beef production in this country.

Last year 12,000 cows were serviced by P.F.R.A. owned



water-holding structure and capacity of the soils.

The act of conserving soil is not enough in itself, however. To be of any value the land so preserved must be expected to produce as an alternative to The answer is, of cropping. course, through livestock production, but to expect livestock to make the best use of the grass the best quality and breed of cattle must be used. Mongrel breeds and poor quality cattle require more feed to produce the same pounds of weight gain as do better quality ani-

In consequence, P.F.R.A. provides a bull breeding service for patrons to improve their herds and ultimately realize more satisfactory returns. Such a service, if widely used, would also mean much towards furthering the aims of the Community Pasture Program by improving the producing capacity of reclaimed lands.

A station was established in south western Saskatchewan where bulls, purchased by P.F.-

bulls on community pastures in Saskatchewan and Manitoba with a calf crop averaging over 85% of cows serviced. average has been maintained since the inauguration of the program.

The penalties of overgrazing

WHEN the prices of livestock are high there is always a tendency for stockmen to overgraze. This is only natural since everyone remembers only too well the low prices in the past. The thought is that a few years overgrazing won't hurt. But experiments have shown that overgrazing the short-grass range will result in definite penalties over a period of years. These are as follows:

- 1. Reduced weight and size of breeding cows. Weight reduc-tions of 300 pounds per head have not been uncommon as a result of overstocking.
- 2. Reduced summer grains of R.A. as calves, are raised and market cattle. This factor





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directly affects the total number of pounds of beef available for

3. Smaller calf crops. The percentage of calf crop is a big factor in a ranching operation. Overgrazing has resulted in

fewer calves per hundred cows.
4. Lighter weaning weights.
Range stocked at 20 acres per head has been responsible for calves weaning an average of 55 pounds less than those from range stocked at 40 acres per head. This makes the calf more difficult to winter and reduces the final weight,

5. Increased risk of loss. During the experiment death losses among the cows on overgrazed range have been four times as numerous as among cows on adequate grass. The former group had more difficulty in calving and had less vitality and disease resistance.

6. Increased cost of wintering. Cattle that are in prime condition in the late fall can be wintered with a minimum amount of supplemental feed. Winter feed costs for cattle from overgrazed range are higher,

7. Deterioration of breed type. After several years on overgrazed range, well-bred cattle deteriorate in type to a marked extent. Good breeding, alone is not enough. It needs to be accompanied by good feed-

U. of A. Feeders' Day, June 2

SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd, has been set as the date for the Thirtieth Annual Feeders' Day sponsored by the Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta.

As in previous years, the results of experiments conducted during the past twelve months will be discussed by members of the Animal Science staff and will be available in bulletin form. Swine producers will be interested in reports on the use of Animal Protein Factor supplements containing antibiotics, such as aureomycin and penicillin supplementation of swine rations with pantothenic acid; and the use of the drug thioura-cil in finishing rations. Two reports will be given on sheep feeding investigations, one dealing with rations for feeder lambs and the other with the feeding of pregnant ewes.

The beef cattle feeding test conducted during the past winter was designed primarily to obtain information on the value of frozen wheat in finishing rations for steers. A review of some of the more significant points from beef feeding tests conducted in earlier years will also be given. Dairymen will be interested in the results that have been obtained from the practice of milking dairy cows before calving. Questions relating to disease control will be discussed.

vincial veterinarian.

During the summer and fall of 1950, 53,869 animals were tested for this disease in 6,995



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ļ	Regular for 6 flexibles (5 ft. cut)	
İ	Heavy Duty for 7 Flexibles (5 ft. cut)	
ı	Heavy Duty for 8 Flexibles (5 ft. cut)	
İ	For other sizes write for pric	es.

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ing to Dr. R. P. Waechter, pro-number tested, but only 8.8 per municipality in the province.

BANG'S disease cost Sas- herds. About 18 per cent of the cent were found to be infected katchewan farmers more cattle of breeding age in the with Bang's disease. Some than \$8,000,000 in 1950, accord- province were included in the herds were tested in every



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berta Wheat Pool". This is a compact and readable publication. A copy will be sent you free of charge. Write to the Publicity Department, Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary, Alberta.

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P.F.R.A. Reclamation with crested wheatgrass

servation planning in western have more than doubled their Canada. This time agriculturlists are playing for keeps in their fight to preserve the country's greatest single asset and as a result possessing poor

CRESTED Wheat Grass has ment practices and improve-played a star role in con-ments to watering facilities, have more than doubled their



the soil. They have found, with this grass, their goal can be achieved.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, in its country wide Land Utilization program, has used Crested Wheat Grass extensively for the reclamation of abandoned farm land and overgrazed pasture land. Since its inception in 1935, it has assisted in the regrassing of an estimated 500,000 acres of farm land and another 162,000 acres in P.F.-R.A. Community Pastures. An extensive program of regrassing on community pastures, together with improved managestructural qualities, have been found unable to withstand the deteriorating effects of cultivation during dry periods, resulting in serious soil drifting problems and in extreme cases sand dune conditions. Drouth, that prevailed on the prairies during the middle 30's brought this fact forcibly home to us.

The only permanent way to restore and maintain these soils in a fertile and productive condition is by reseeding to grass. The grass provides an effective protection against the on-slaught of winds and whatever growth is produced may be

its ability to withstand long periods of drouth. Of equal importance, however, is its ability to produce extensive fibrous root systems that provide ex-cellent anchorage for soils that would otherwise have a tendency to drift.

Last but not least, peculiar to Soil research studies in re-Crested Wheat Grass alone, its cent years show that a 50-bushperiods of greatest growth occur in the very early spring and in the late fall. This feature, so opposite to growth habits of native grass species, gives rise to real possibilities as regards management. By rotating spring, summer and fall grazing between regrassed and native posture regrassed are afficient and restricted to the summer and summ tive pasturages a greater effici-ency in production can be ach-ieved. Crested Wheat is grazed while native pastures are still in the tender stages of growth.

Fertilizer need sensed by Indians

A CCORDING to musty histor- I see in your April issue that Kerry Wood says it is bunk early colonists inhabiting the about frogs living in the center eastern shores of North Amer- of solid rocks. I had the exica knew the value of a balanced plant food. With scientific- a sledge hammer and out jumps ally prepared chemical fertiliz- a full grown frog. Now how did er not even thought of at that he get in there? When he was tice of burying one fish under each hill of corn.

The fish used at that time came out of a tunnel at least 25 were the non-edible "Menhad- feet below the surface. en", one of the most abundant species in Atlantic coastal Anselmo, Alta.

gainfully utilized as pasturage waters, states C.I.L. Agricul-for livestock. On an average Crested Wheat Grass was de- these weighed three-quarters of veloped by a Canadian as a a pound each. Assuming there drouth preventative. It has were 4,00 hills of corn per acre, become most widely known for the following table indicates how many pounds of nutrients per acre were added by the use of this fish fertilizer:

Nitrogen Phosphoric Acid 30 lbs. Potash 6 lbs.
Sulphur 12 lbs. Calcium 30 lbs.

el per acre corn crop removes the following amounts of soil nutrients in the grain and cobs.

Nitrogen 48 lbs. Phosphoric Acid 19 lbs. Potash 13 lbs. Sulphur 15 lbs. Calcium

While fish is not generally used as fertilizer today, the Indians did point the right way to our agricultural scientists who developed more exact methods of replacing plant nutrients through the use of commercial fertilizers, crop residues and animal manure.

He saw it happen To the Editor,

perience of splitting a rock with time, they followed the prac- a pollywog, through a seam in the rock. As he grew he wore the rock to his size. The rock

D. Sugrue.

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SOLUTION NEXT MONTH

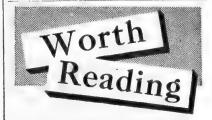
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The new edition of the 'Royal' Booklet, "Farm Improvement Loans", explains how you may borrow up to \$3,000 at 5% simple interest. The loans may be used for practically any farm improvement, from fence repairs to electrification.



This booklet contains inform direct interest to all farmers. Ask for it at your friendly 'Royal' branch or write Advertising Dept., Head Office, Montreal.

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Money-Maker Poultry Feeds in partnership with good management are proving to be a money-making combination with poultry-raisers everywhere. From the starting and growing stage through into egg production MONEY-MAKER Feeds and Concentrates provide a balanced nutrition that can mean more profitable returns for your efforts... more dollars in your pocket.

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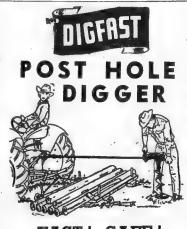




You can have fences that live

WIDESPREAD interest has been aroused by articles in journals and American bulletins in the Japanese rose, Rosa multiflora, as field hedges. Unfortunately, that rose is definitely unsuited to the Canadian prairies. It has been grown at Morden for 26 years. Each year it tends to kill back more or less severely, sometimes almost to the ground. The fact is that at Ames, Iowa, it is considered uncertain, killing back considerably in hard winters.

The Multiflora Rose has many merits. Planted a foot apart, where hardy, it becomes a living fence in 3 to 6 years, reaching a maximum height of 10 feet and about the same width. Being non-suckering it is easily kept within bounds. Armed with stiff thorns, it turns back live-stock and escapes serious browsing. It is beautiful when bearing its clusters of white flowers in June and when adorned with numerous small roundish bright red berries. The latter remain until displaced by new buds next spring and furnish a favorite winter fruit to grouse and pheasants. It has good windbreak value.



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40-inch size . Money-back guarantee \$88.00

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EXTRA HARD-FACED BITS \$3.00

When ordering be sure to send name of tractor and spline size.

Bits for 4½", 7" or 8" holes.

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ı	RANCH AND FARM SUPPLIES,
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	spline and send me extra bits at \$3.00 each.
1	NAME ADDRESS
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Four hardy, spiny subjects are suggested for Canadian prairie use.

- 1. Turkestan Rose: A fully hardy, vigorous rose bush of the Cinnamon Rose family from Turkestan which may grow to about 7 feet tall. The upright stems are dressed in protective hooked and straight prickles. The 2-inch white flowers are numerous in June and occasional until September. The scarlet ovoid fruits, about ½ inch thick, are attractive to birds. Botanically this is Rosa laxa.
- 2. Altai Rose: From the Altai Mountains of Siberia, this vigorous bush thrives to the Peace River. Known as Rosa spinosissima altaica, it is esteemed as a specimen plant growing as high as 8 feet at Morden. The 3-inch lemonyellow single flowers fade to creamy white and are followed by relatively large maroon fruits which darken to almost black purple. The berries persist until late spring. The bush suckers freely and a fence hedge requires some side cultivation to limit its width.
- 3. Fireberry Hawthorn: Crataegus chrysocarpa, is the common hawthorn of prairie thickets. It may grow from 6 to 10 feet. The spines which are sharp, red and effective are 2 to 3 inches long. The small roundish fruits, red to orange in color, offer nutrition to winter birds and add beauty to the bush. Seedlings set about a foot apart and cut back to a height of about six inches results in a dense, efficient and durable living fence.
- 4. Spiny Caragana, Caragana spinosa, is a non-suckering bush to 6 feet high, that is very hardy and extremely well armed with long needle-like spines. It is adapted to light and well drained soils. Being tolerant to drought it deserves consideration in drier areas. Although lacking berries to feed winter birds, it makes excellent cover and nesting sites.

Sask. Bangs tests increase

DURING the past year more than 57,000 cattle in Sas-katchewan were tested for Bang's disease under the provincial Bang's testing policy, says Dr. R. P. Waechter, provincial veterinarian.

Testing of cattle under this policy will be continued this coming summer. Farmers wishing to have herds tested for Bang's disease should apply now to the veterinary division, or to their local veterinarian, Dr. Waechter advises. Summer staff of the veterinary division will be commencing field work on May

Read the label carefully

(From Newsweek Magazine)

TO the average man, the law. corporate finance, or even the mechanics of his car are complicated subjects calling for professional advice. But for the defects of his own body, the most complicated machine ever made, he is likely to attempt self-diagnosis and treatment.

Because hasty action without medical knowledge may have serious consequences in severe, chronic, or recurring disorders, the Better Business Bureau last week published a tersely writ-ten little booklet, "Facts You Should Know About Health Cures."

The . pamphlet includes shrewd advice on some 50 health subjects, ranging from the so-called 'cancer cures", to obesity and wrinkle removers. It also discusses briefly the importance of reading labels on drugs, how the law works to protect consumers, and the unreliability of testimonials in ad-

vertising. Among the warnings:

There are no "easy" or "secret" treatments for alcoholism, any drugs conclusively demonstrated permanently and safely to overcome addiction to alcohol.

There is no known drug, pre-paration, device, or method of treatment recognized as a cure, remedy, or competent treat ment for baldness, or as capable of growing or aiding in the promotion of growth of hair.

No known serum or drug will cure cancer. Avoid quacks and "institutions" of doubtful scientific standing which use injections and diet methods that are thoroughly discredited, or es-charotics, powders and pastes which have been abandoned as useless, dangerous, or apt to cause disfiguring scars.

No product will remove, "dissolve," or "reduce" bunions. Surgery is the only means of complete recovery from these bony enlargements.

by mail is neither a practical nor a safe procedure.

"Magic horse collars" other electromagnetic appli-ances are worthless for the cure, relief, or treatment of any ailment or condition.

Electrolysis in expert hands is the only known method of removing superfluous hair permanently and safely.

In the field of advertised "health foods," mate, or Paraguay tea, has no more healing properties than ordinary tea; kelp is not a cure for stomach ailments or obesity; honey is not a cure for whooping cough; root beer is not a tonic for the

The purchase of dental plates nerves; baking soda does not cure colds; grape juice will not reduce weight; gelatin does not prevent fatigue; blueberry juice is not a cure for diabetes; and olive oil will not prevent appendicitis.

Laxatives have no value in reducing weight. Massage devices will not "reduce in spots" or remove "bumps"; nor are creams of any value except as lubricants. Belts and girdles may cause the wearer to appear slimmer, but they do not remove fat.

No creams, lotions, peels, astringents, plasters, or other products will prevent, correct, or remove wrinkles.

The Dishpan Philosopher

THIS is "the merrie month of May" as old-time poets used to say. It's still a "merrie" month, I ween, bedecked in robes of tender green. To me it always seems to bring the nicest highlights of the spring. And May this special honor rates — it is the month that celebrates the annual rites of Mother's Day when children, near or far away, remembering how much they owe to mother, try to let her know in some endearing sort of way they're glad to honor Mother's Day. A very lovely thing to do — a lovely month to do it too.

May is the month when hope rides high — all toil it seems to justify. The fields by willing workers tilled hold promises of dreams fulfilled if only summer months display the happy helpfulness of May.





AUNT SAL SUGGESTS--

lowed this column over quite a stretch of years will re-call some of the topics that have aroused quite a discussion. There were the subjects of butter making, soap making, cheese making... (Oh, how the letters did roll in on those three!) Then there were the recipes entailed in canning pork and beans, cauliflower pickles and then the recent recipes for homemade soda biscuits and Syrian cabbage roll. The cor-

THOSE readers who have fol- respondence enlivened by any of these popular culinary subjects was neither pre-arranged nor even foreseen by myself. By this time I feel that I have such a staunch backing of friends scattered all throughout the west that it gives me a very comfy feeling to know where I can ask for help . . . and get it

Just one day after I had pre-pared my April column this letter came to my desk from S. I. S., Ferintosh, Alta. It asked It asked

questions all pertaining to making bread with salt rising or everlasting yeast. I'll quote everlasting yeast, I'll quote from parts of this letter for I'm very sure there are some among you who are equipped to give personal experience stories to help our friend, Mrs. S. Her letter, in part, runs so:

"I understand that the salt rising bread is a sugar-flour mixture that ferments and is used in place of yeast, but I don't know the amounts used nor how to proceed after the yeast is made. I have been told that it makes bread superior to any other yeast breads. Also what is the 'sour dough' process of bread making ... I am very anxious to learn more about baking with everlasting yeasts because we can't get a good supply of fresh yeast here at times."

I wonder how many of you readers use everlasting yeast for your bread ... or have done so in the past. Would you be willing to write in accounts of your reactions and any advice or side lights about this procedure would be much appreciated. My idea is to choose the best letters sent in first and place them in the July number. They'd have to reach me by June 1st if at all possible. Just as a little extra thank you I promise to send you in exchange for your "bread letters" a snapshot of your friend, Aunt Sal and her sidekick, three-year-old Fran-

There have been months be-fore in which I've received more letters from you friends but there has never been a month when the letters have come in from so many different addresses. I wish that the space allotment were such that I could give you this month's list and see if you did any better than I in guessing where the various places were located. And one other difference I noticed in this month's mailsack there were scarcely any who did not enclose their stamped envelopes so you know what that meant!

Bye bye for now . . and every ood wish. AUNT SAL. good wish.

Mischief!



Ordinarily, baby pictures come out too well. But Mrs. R. A. McDougall of Vandura, Sask., caught the impish expression perfectly on little Alvin's face and won \$3.





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Serve iced tea seven different ways

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

As soon as warm weather comes we begin to think A comes, we begin to think about tall cool drinks, and iced tea seems to head the list. Instead of always serving "plain iced tea", why not try some variations? Here are some suggestions:

TEA PUNCH 1 cup boiling water

- 4 teaspoons tea
- % cup sugar
- **4 cups water
- 1/4 cup lime or grapefruit juice
- 21/2 cups orange juice

Pour boiling water over tea; steep 5 minutes; strain. Dissolve sugar in hot tea. For hot punch add the 4 cups water, boiling, and the fruit juices, slightly heated. Serve in cups with thin sliced instead of hoils. punch, add iced instead of boiling water and chilled juices. Yield: 8 servings.

syrup and pour over ice cubes in glasses. Serve with a slice of lemon and stick of cinnamon in each glass. Yield: 6 servings.

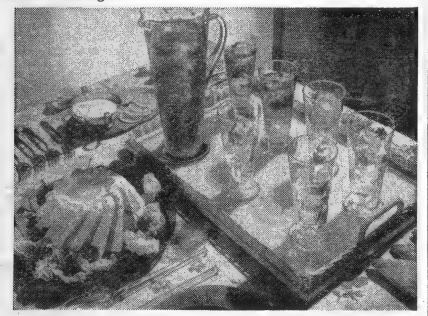
MOLASSES MINT TEA

- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 cup of hot water
- 3 or 4 mint sprigs

Boil above ingredients together for five minutes. Remove from heat and stir in 1/4 cup molasses. Mix with 4 cups strong tea (made using 8 teaspoons tea to 4 cups boiling water. Steep 3 minutes). Chill. Serve over ice cubes and garnish with lemon slices.

COLLEGIATE TEA PUNCH 1 cup boiling water

- 3 teaspoons tea
- 1/4 cup crushed mint leaves
- 2/3 cup sugar
- 1 cup orange, pineapple, loganor grape juice
- 1/4 cup lemon juice
- 1 pint chilled ginger ale or sparkling water



MINTED ICED TEA

Pour 4 cups of boiling water over 6 teaspoons of tea or 6 tea bags. Let stand for 3 minutes. Stir, strain and pour into ice-filled glasses. Add sugar and lemon to taste. Garnish with a lemon wedge and a tempting sprig of fresh mint.

RAINBOW TEA PUNCH

To one cup strong tea, (made using 2 teaspoons tea, 1 cup rapidly boiling water), add one cup sweetened strawberry juice, one-half cup orange juice and three tablespoons lemon juice. Chill. Just before serving, add one cup of chilled, pale dry ginger ale. Pour into chilled glasses and garnish with berries.

FROSTED SPICED TEA

- cup water
- 1/2 cup sugar
- Dash of salt
- 14 teaspoon whole cloves
- 6 cinnamon sticks 2 inches long Dash of nutmeg
- 5 cups boiling water 6 teaspoons tea
- Ice cubes

Simmer water, sugar, salt and spices over very low heat for 20 minutes; strain. Pour boiling water over tea and let steep 4 minutes; strain. Add spiced

Pour boiling water over tea and mint. Let steep five minutes. Strain, add sugar and stir until dissolved. Cool. Add fruit juices and, if desired, additional sugar to taste. Pour over ice in tall glasses and fill glasses with ginger ale or sparkling water. Garnish with a slice of orange or lemon and sprig of mint. Yield: Six to eight glasses. For a punch for twenty-five, double all ingredients and pour over ice in a punch bowl.

SHERBET TEA PUNCH

- 2 cups hot tea infusion (made using 2 teabags to each cup boiling water)
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup orange juice
- ½ cup lemon juice
- pt. light ginger ale
- pt. orange sherbet Slices of lemon or lime

Pour tea infusion over sugar and when sugar is dissolved add fruit juices. Strain over a large piece of ice. Just before serving add ginger ale and fruit slices. When ready to use, add 1 pint of very well frozen orange sherbet. This recipe makes enough punch for 12 healthy servings. healthy servings.





SWEET BUNS

Tested Recipe from the Purity Flour Kitchens—

CINNAMON BUNS—Roll dough out to a long narrow sheet ½ inch thick, melted butter. Mix I cup brown sugar with 1½ teaspoons cinnamon and sp dough. If desired ½ cup for tolsins may be added. Roll up jelly-roll fashion and milk and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon mixture.

What a taste thrill... what a thrill to get a recipe that means so much wonderful food for so little money. And this recipe calls for Purity Flour... your favourite, the flour that's specially milled from fine hard wheat, the flour that means successful cakes, pies, cookies or buns, every time, all the time.



Smart, different ideas for meals are yours in Purity's colorful new FREE recipe booklet "Home Baked Treats". Send for your FREE copy today to Purity Flow Mills Limited, Taranto, Ontario. RM 2

City.....Province....

Greet the Gang!



Munchy 11s...
Wiener Rolls...

no trick at all with new fast **DRY Yeast!**

• For your next get-together, pull a trayful of these steaming rolls out of the hot oven-pop in the "weenies" and ply the mustard. My! they're marvellous-and so easily made with the wonderful new Fleischmann's Fast Rising DRY Yeast!

If you bake at home, all your yeast problems are at an end with this new Fleischmann's Yeast. Unlike old-style perishable yeast, it doesn't lose strength, needs no refrigeration! Keeps full-strength, fast-acting on your kitchen shelf. Buy a month's supply-ask for Fleischmann's Fast Rising DRY Yeast.

Piping Hot WIENER ROLLS -Makes 3 dozen rolls

Scald

1 1/2 cups milk

1/3 cup granulated sugar

3 teaspoons salt

1/2 cup shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile measure into a large bowl

1 cup lukewarm water

2 teaspoons granulated sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

> 2-envelopes Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well/ Stir in lukewarm milk mixture and

3 well-beaten eggs

4 cups once-sifted broad flour and beat until smooth; work in

4 cups (about) once-sifted bread flour Grease top of dough, cover and set in warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk.

Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions; cut each portion into 18 equal-size pieces; knead each piece into a slim finger. Place, well apart for crusty buns-closer together for soft-sided buns, on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doseled in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 425°, about 15 minutes.



Here I come!



Photo by Bob Cantelon.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal . . .

The sun may shine and birds Leduc, Alta.) may sing,

In this the joyous month of May:

But springlike days bring problems too,

So write them to Aunt Sal to-

I've often heard it said that a songwriter never can predict which one of his compositions will "catch on" and become a hit. The same goes for any type of writing I do believe . . . even a little homemaker's column like this one. tucked in that little note on Xmas cakes in the March issue and offered to send the lady a copy of my favorite fruit cake, I never for one minute dreamed that dozens and dozens of you would write in asking for it too. To save myself the work of typing it any more I'm going to place it below and then you can clip and file it for future reference.

My Favorite Fruit Cake

I use the square tins with the loose bottoms. This recipe almost fills the largest size pan and by doubling the recipe it fills all three graduated tins.

1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 5 eggs, ½ lb. walnut meats, ½ lb. dates, ¼ lb. candied cherries, 1½ lbs. seeded raisins, 1 lb. cur-1½ lbs. seeded raisins, 1 lb. currants, 2 oz. candied ginger, ¼ lb. candied pineapple, ½ lb. mixed peel, ¼ tsp. each cinnamon and allspice, ½ cup cold strong coffee, ¼ cup grape juice or jelly, 1½ tsps. baking powder, 3 cups sifted all-purpose flour.

pose flour.

Pour the cold coffee over all fruits and let stand 3 hours. Then proceed as usual by creaming butter, sugar and eggs (one at a time) and dry ingredients, adding the fruits (that have been drained and dredged with a little flour) last. Steam slow-ly for 5 hours and dry out for one hour in warm oven or bake slowly for 4 hours in slow oven.

Q.: How can I keep my folding clothes rack from staining the clothes? — (Mrs. H. H. S.,

This question was asked in March issue.

A.: Mrs. B. O., Rockglen, ask., sends in this answer Sask., which she has tested with good results. She painted hers with enamel and it works fine. One can even use up bits of left-over enamel of various colors.

Q.: How do you can cow's milk at home? — (Mrs. D. B.,

Spalding, Sask.)
A.: I have never done this myself but in the new canning book put out by the Kerr people I see this instruction: Fill clean jars to within ½ inch of top with strained cooled milk. cess them 10 minutes with 10b. pressure. (This is a question that I have received many times and I've seen references to the practice in some of your letters. If you care to send me in any further particulars about your own experiences I'd be very interested.)

Q.: My husband wants me to make him a currant pie like he had when a boy. I made one like I would a raisin pie, but he says this is not right.—(Mrs. B.

W. A., Emo, Ontario.) A.: It is so seldom that we receive a letter from as far east as Ontario so I'm glad to try to help Mrs. A: At first guess that is what I would do just substitute currants for raisins in the recipe I gave you in March issue. But on second thought it may be a "fresh" currant pie she wants. Therefore, here is the recipe I'd use.

Currant Pie

1 cup fresh currants, 1 cup sugar, 2 egg yolks, 1/4 tsp. salt, 4 cup flour, 1 tblsp. water. Combine these and pour into raw pastry shell. Bake in moderate oven 35 min. or until firmly set, then add meringue made from 2 egg whites and desired amount of sugar and return to oven lowering the heat to bake it slowly.

NOTE: All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal in care of FARM AND RANCH REVIEW.

IN early May, after the slow melting of winter's deep snow, the fields are dark and rich with moisture. The country has removed its dull winter dress, and warmth and sunlight have made the prairie fine and gay with clean green grass. Grass is one of Nature's most blessed gifts to the earth, and once more the cows can browse in contentment and unconscious Never do I regard gratitude. any one of them without admiration and affection. A cow is such a beautiful, calm, dependable, valuable thing. She keeps the home going when the grain crop fails.

She is economical in her upkeep, eating only the wild and cultivated grasses and some grains that grow on the farm where she lives, and these simple substances she converts, by ways and means of her own into perfect foods for humans, old and young. This makes her the world's great foster-mother.

Think of the nutritious milk, the cream for our breakfast coffee and cereal, the golden butter for our toast, which make breakfast interesting as well as wholesome. And if you have never had a breakfast on a cold winter morning of hot toast and dripping, you have missed some-thing. Sweet, pearly fat, sur-rounding luscious red beef, is the source of this delicious nourishment, thanks to Eglantine and her friends.

I feel sad when driving to town to see how the pride of the pasture is diminishing in num-bers as the machine age ad-vances and the men of the soil devote themselves more and more wholly to creations of iron and steel, leaving no time or thought for the living, warm,

personal in farming operations. Ruskin's memorable words are often quoted in these times when the shortage of food has become the problem of nations: "If you want food you must toil

Meanwhile, from dawn to dusk, our feathered songsters, happily employed in the newlygreen tree-tops, sweetly proclaim mid-spring. They are so wise in judgment — they know the progress of the seasons better than some others of Nature's creatures. Take the frog, for instance. His music comes from the mud in sloughs and coulees and ditches, and is the oldest music of earth. A prehistoric reptilian choir sang before the birds were given feathers, or the dinosaur roamed the land, in the Paleozoic Age, geologically. The frog chorus lifts its voice before the song-birds arrive, in hoarse, resonant, croaking chanting that has a fascinating rhythm of its own. But the frog's enthusiasm gets ahead of him and is usually nipped in the bud by recurring cold snaps. It's better to trust the birds.

Whether late or early, Spring is a miracle that happens every year, and although we witness the transformation each year, our wonder at it and gratitude for it never cease. Even the most indifferent individuals must experience a faint warming of the heart at Spring's home-coming. If not, then their outlook on living is indeed dull and hopeless though they know it not.

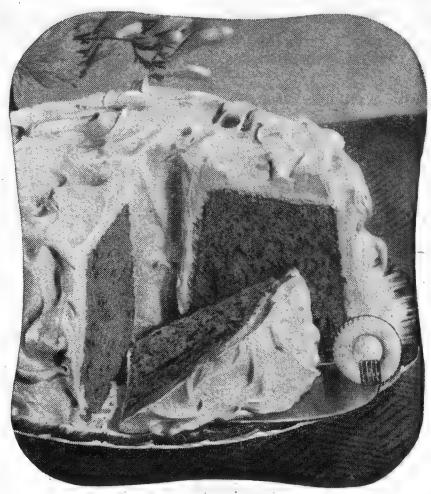
The best time to start care of the feet is in infancy. The first pair of shoes is one of the most important pairs in a lifetime.

Prize Picture



Mrs. S. Polt, 3330 Harwood St., Burnaby, B.C., sent us this picture of son John, 31/2 years old, showing his dog, Peter, how to write.

To Make a Man Beam...



this mocha masterpiece

by MAGIC!



What man could resist this exotic dream of a cake : . . coffee-flavored . . . speckled all through with shaved chocolate ... spread over with billowy-deep coffee frosting! Delicate to the last wispy crumb - made light as chiffon with Magic!

Yes, for tender, moist, fine-textured cakes every time you can count on pure Magic Baking Powder. Safeguards your precious ingredients-yet Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking. No wonder 3 out of 4 Canadian housewives insist on Magic. Put Magic on your grocery list to-day.

MAGIC MOCHA CHIFFON CAKE

- 21/4 cups sifted cake flour
- 3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- 11/2 cups fine granulated sugar
- ½ cup salad oil 5 unbeaten egg yolks

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Make a well in the centre of flour mixture and add salad oil, egg yolks, coffee and vanilla; mix these liquids a little with mixing spoon, then combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Add chocolate and beat to combine (a potato peeler shaves chocolate thinly). Sprinkle cream of tartar over the egg whites and beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for a meringue). Gradually fold

% cup cold strong coffee 1 tsp. vanilla

3 ounces chilled semi-sweet chocolate, thinly shaved 1/2 tsp. cream of tartar 1 cup egg whites

egg-yolk mixture into the egg-white mixture, Turn into ungreased 10" deep tube pan (top inside measure). Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 hours. Immediately cake is baked, invert pan and allow cake to hang, suspended, until cold. (To "hang" cake, rest tube of inverted pan on a funnel or rest rim of pan on 3 inverted small cups.) Remove cake carefully from pan and cover with a brown-sugar 7-minute frosting in which strong coffee is used in place of the usual water.



Try these simple cooking secrets to unlock hidden flavours and release taste-treats:

ROASTS: rub a teaspoonful of Keen's mustard in powder form into your roast before placing in oven.

COFFEE: add a pinch of Keen's mustard to the dry coffee in your

BOILED HAM: has extra flavour when you add one teaspoon of Keen's mustard to the cooking water.





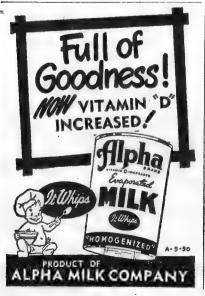
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"I Saw . .

Smart dogs, smart horses, smart moles and wild cats

supper we had our door open as it was hot outside. Suddenly a flock of blackbirds came flying as fast as they could go through our door. They all through our door. They all flew to the window. One black-. bird hit itself too hard against the window and died.

Patricia McLeay. Etomami P.O., Sask.

I am sending the following for the "I Saw" Nature Study: While trapping in Northern Sask., I came across no less than 3 or 4 hundred dead rabbits in a large pile. As there was a small trail leading to the pile of rabbits I set a trap. I found that it was a small bluish cat that was to blame for all the dead rabbits. The cat had likely gone wild.

A. W. Hendrickson. Fort a la Corne, Sask.

One morning as I was watering the cows, a comical incident A yearling heifer occurred. climbed a high snow-bank from which she found it simple to jump the fence. Alas! She escaped into the pasture. Our small fox terrier dog was sum-moned to help. Bravely he ap-

Pasture mixture for Peace River

THE recommended mixtures listed below are compiled in the light of present information on the forage types with regard to soil and moisture conditions prevailing in the Peace River re-

1. Creeping Red Fescue at 6, Brome at 3 and Alfalfa at 3 pounds per acre:

Recommended for general, adequately drained soils that do not have pronounced hardpan or claypan. Produces a heavy-yielding pasture where conditions are favourable.

2. Creeping Red Fescue at 6 and Alfalfa at 4:

A high-yielding pasture with a wide adaptation to soil types but generally preferred on bet-ter-structured soils.

3. Brome at 4, Alfalfa at 4 and Sweet Clover at 4:

Recommended especially for poor structured grey-wooded soils where hardpan or claypan is a problem. Also suitable for depleted and light-textured

4. Creeping Red Fescue at 10: Creeping red fescue seeded alone provides excellent pasture on black and transitional black soils that are well but not excessively drained, have an adequate supply of organic matter and have good physical structure.

It is not recommended for grey-wooded soils except in a mixture with a legume.

One day while we were eating proached her, trying to circle around her, but at each attempt the heifer raced along beside him playfully, thus hindering his plan. The dog hesitated between each race as if trying to conceive a plan. Then, smart dog, he turned and ran toward the barn, the heifer following at his heels. Once inside the fence, the heifer looked at the dog with contempt and made off for the well. Instead of chasing her, he had lead her to her prison.

Lauraine McLeod.

Clarkleigh, Man.

Last winter coming home by train from the States the train stopped at a small town. It was very early in the morning. We saw two men running toward the station. One was carrying a suitcase and a water glass. They came from the hotel. The other man was calling, "Stop him!" When they reached the platform, the gentleman with the suitcase said: "I made it. I

5. Alsike at 3 and Timothy at

Recommended for poorly drained areas where there is abundant moisture. Will withstand some spring flooding. Generally adaptable to more moist conditions than the above mixtures.

6. Alsike at 2, Timothy at 2 and Red Top at 3:

Adaptable to low-lying land, subject to spring flooding. The red top will enable this mixture to survive more flooding than in the case of No. 5.

7. Reed Canary Grass at 8:

Adaptable to areas of excessive moisture. Will withstand considerable flooding. It is a heavy yielder under favourable

Most succulent and nutritious when the forage is immature.

slept in. I thought I would miss the train."

The hotel keeper said: "Yes, and taking my water glass with you, I want it back right now!!!
The traveller said: "I can't; you see I put my false teeth in this glass of water overnight." And then I saw that they were frozen in the glass of water. The train was held up five minutes to thaw the false teeth out of the water glass, and the train was on its way again.

Mrs. Jeanne LeTexier. Box 81, Fisher Branch, Manitoba.

As I was sitting looking out my window this morning I saw a mouse running around on top of the snow, and a magpie run-ning after it. The magpie chased the mouse for quite a while then the magpie caught the mouse and shook it several times. Then she took it in her mouth and flew away up in a tree with it.

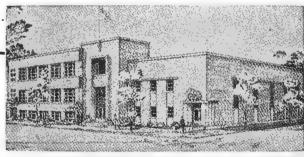
Mrs. Chas. Gainer. Robinhood, Sask.

Last summer I bought a weanling pig from a neighbor, and put it in a small pen about three feet high. Then I went to the house to get some feed for it, but when I returned I found my pig had disappeared.

Looking around, I noticed the little creature running around the yard exploring its new surroundings. My next step was to catch it; but alas! it was too fast for me. After some chasing, I managed to corner it against a slough, I thought I had outwitted it, but the tiny pig plunged straight into the water and started swimming for dear life for the other side, which was about seventy-five feet distant. Well, into the water I waded and finally managed to grab it by its hind legs. approximately ten feet from the other bank. I was certainly surprised to see such a small pig dog-paddle in two feet of water, although it had never even seen water before.

Steve Jopko.

Box 18, Woodnorth, Man.



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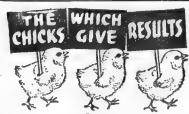
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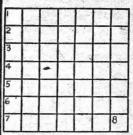
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CAN YOU UNCOVER ALL FIVE ?

TILE OFF ABOUT AN



OUNCE OF METAL FROM THE FIRE END OF A POKER. SPRINKLE THEM OVER THE FLAME OF A CANDLE AND THE IRON FILINGS WILL TAKE FIRE AND PRODUCE MANY TINY "SHOOTING STARS:

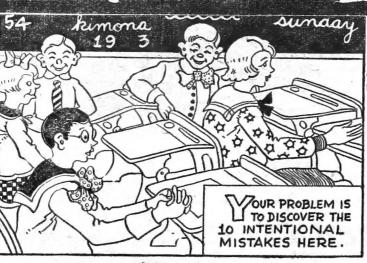


F YOU PRINT SEVEN CERTAIN SEVEN - LETTER WORDS READING ACROSS THE SQUARES FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, THE DIAGONAL DOW OF LETTERS READ-ING DOWNWARD FROM 1 TO 8 WILL SPELL THE

NAME OF A CITY WHICH IS THE CAPITAL OF ONE OF THE UNITED STATES

O.1, A SCARLET FINCH-LIKE BIRD; No.2, KNOT-LIKE SALTED BISCUIT; NO.3, PLAYHOUSE; NO. 4, HEAVY WOOLEN COVERING; NO.5, HEAVY JERSEY, NO.6, A STATE HOUSE; NO. 7, A MISSILE WEAPON FOR STRIKING WHALES

[A.W. NUGENT]



15 12 10 .11 DRAWING THE DOTS IN THEIR ORDER 30 27. .28

OT'S YOUR MOVE



LACE 10 SMALL OBJECTS ON THE DOTS AND MOVE ONLY 4 OF THEM TO POSITIONS WHERE THERE WILL BE 2 OR 4 OBJECTS IN ALL ROWS ACROSS, DOWN OR DIAGONALLY.







PUZZLE

SAME SUM PROBLEM: 7 100 001 . PI OT EI QUA 15 59 1706,4 707,12 70 10 to 8 T'S YOUR MOVE: MOVE

OTTUE A RTUSTS; SEE HOW EASY YOU CAN DRAW PICTURES OF A

CLOWN, A FISH, A MAN AND A MONKEY, IN TWO STEPS, BY STARTING WITH THE NUMBERS 0,2,5 AND 8.



BARRANGE EACH GROUP OF FIGURES SO THAT EACH GROUP ADDS TO THE SAME SUM ?

N	0	0	d	Ø	A	H
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X	7	5	A	Z	A	1

TRENTON: THE CAPITAL SI YTIS

TATIGAS A SVAH GLUOHE YAGNUE KIWOND IS WISSDETTED AND BOY'S SHIRT IS BUTTONED WRONGLY; MISSING; A TIE IS DISCONNECTED; AND A DESIGN OF A DESK SIDE ARE BRIDGE'BOX'S STEEVE CUFF, INKWELL DOT DESIGN ON BOY'S TIE, EYEGLASS MISTAKE PICTURE:

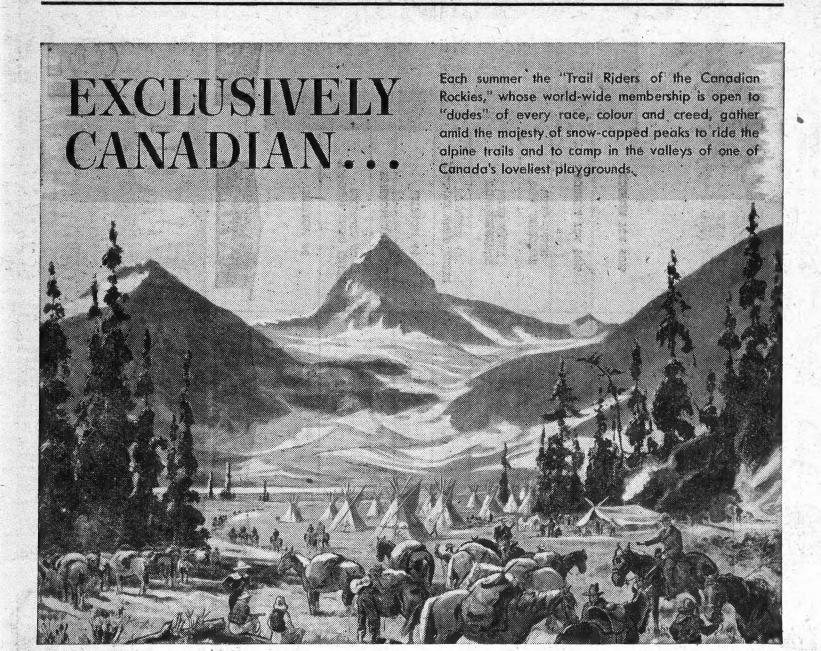
"S" WORD: INITIATION.

THE ROOSTER, THE ELEPHANTS HEAD IS IN BACK OF THE ROOSTER. IS UPSIDE DOWN IN THE UPPER CENTER, THE HEN IS IN FRONT OF ANOTHER IS IN THE UPPER RIGHT CORNER, THE SQUIRREL ONE HIDDEN RABBIT IS IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER AND

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ugar Beets	ass Control	Peas	Grain planted with a, sweet clover		n and Elay		Barley, Rye	WHAT to aprou	
SODIUM TCA 90%	SODIUM TCA 90%	DOW SELECTIVE	DOW SELECTIVE WEED KILLER	2.4-DOW WEED KILLER FORMULA 40	ESTERON 44	ESTERON DUST #5	2,4-DOW WEED KILLER FORMULA 40	ESTERON 44	WHAT
8-10 lb. per acre.	50 to 100 lb. per acre.	2½ to 3 quarts in 50 to 75 gal. water.	2½ to 3 quarts in 50 to 75 gal. water.	½ to ¾ pint in 5 to 10 gal. water per acre.	½ pint in 5 to 10 gal. water per acre.	5 to 8 lb. per acre.	½ to % pint in 5 to 10 gal. water per acre.	½ to ¾ pint in 5 to 10 gal. water per acre.	HOW MUCH
Pre-emergence soon after planting.	Best — immediately following plowing and cultivation.	When crop is 4" to 8" tall.	When crop 4" to 6" tall.	leaf stage.	Corn when up to 10"	市心之	stage, and grain at full tiller stage	When plants have reached 3 leaf	WHEN TO WAS
Certain spring annual gr such as green and yellow tail.	Quack grass.		Mustard, Chickweed, herd's Purse, Ragweed, weed, Pigweed, etc.	Mustard, Stinkweed, Ca Thistle, etc.	Mustard, Stinkweed, Ca Thistle, etc.	Mustard, Stinkweed.	Mustard, Stinkweed, Ca Thistle, Russian Thistle, weed.	Mustard, Stinkweed, Ca Thistle, Russian Thistle, P nial Sow Thistle, Pigweed	it controls

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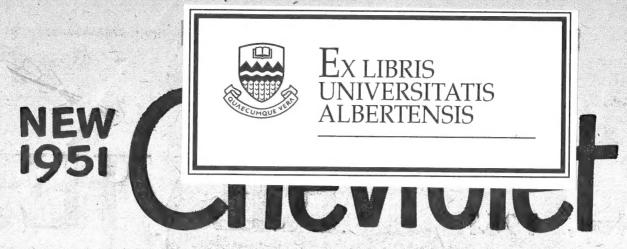


NOTE: Complete directions for application are given on the labels of the various Dow Products.

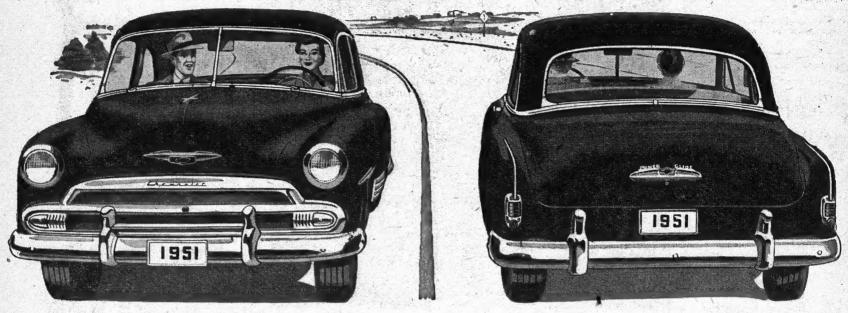
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